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HOXHA CHAIRS NINTH AWP CC PLENUM ON ECONOMY

AU281912 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 28 Sep 84

["Communique on the Ninth AWP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The Ninth AWP Central Committee Plenum met on 27-28 September 1984 under the chairsmanship of Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee. The plenum examined a report of the AWP Central Committee Politburo on the implementation of the tasks to increase the effectiveness of the economy and to strengthen finances, and on the problems and measures that must be adopted, represented by Girjako Mihali, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

After extensively discussing the report presented, the AWP Central Committee Plenum approved it unanimously and adopted the relevant decisions.

The Ninth AWP Central Committee Plenum

Tirana, 28 September 1984

GROMYKO-REAGAN MEETING MORE SUPERPOWER 'DEMAGOGY'

LD291046 Tirana ATA in English 1003 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Tirana, September 29 (ATA) -- In continuation of the endless bargains between the two imperialist superpowers, the USA and the Soviet Union, the meeting between U.S. President Reagan and the Soviet foreign minister, Gromyko was held at the White House, yesterday. It was publicized greatly for the "hopes nurtured" by Washington and Moscow about "the consolidation" of the relations between the two superpowers.

The sole aim of this meeting, just like of other meetings of this kind between the top representatives of Washington and Moscow, is nothing but the demagogy to throw dust in the eyes of the peoples and to deceive the public opinion on alleged their "good will" to adjust the fates of the peoples of the world. This meeting too is made in the framework of the efforts of the two superpowers to hide out their aggressive and warmongering policy and activity as well as the frenzied armament race.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS COUNTERPARTS IN NEW YORK

AU292023 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Reiz Malile, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, who leads the Albanian delegation at the 39th UN General Assembly session, met recently with Ioannis Kharalambopoulos, minister of foreign affairs of Greece; Giulio Andreotti, minister of foreign affairs of Italy; Vahit Hale Foglu, minister of foreign affairs of Turkey; and with Leopold Gratz, minister of foreign affairs of Austria.

During these meetings, which were characterized by a spirit of cooperation and understanding, opinions were exchanged on the further development of bilateral relations, as well as on various aspects of the current international situation.

'NO ONE PERSUADED' BY REAGAN'S 'EMPTY' SPEECH

AU291619 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 27 Sep 84 p 4

[Maria Neykova article: "Mere Words Do Not Create Any Confidence"]

[Text] On 24 September, U.S. President Ronald Reagan delivered a speech to the United Nations, the third in his 4-year term of office. This speech was within the framework of the general political debates with which each regular UN session begins. The 39th session now focuses its main attention on the most alarming subject of mankind: preventing a nuclear conflict and protecting peace.

In his speech, which was undoubtedly influenced to a great extent by preelection considerations and which, as unanimously noted by REUTER and the ASSOCIATED PRESS, was quite conciliatory, one can say that the U.S. President made an exception to the general trend. As if he realistically assessed the importance of Soviet-U.S. relations under current conditions, he devoted a large part of his speech to them. The U.S. President proposed that "regular meetings at the ministerial level should be approved" that would discuss a wide range of issues between the United States and the USSR. He also said that he is forwarding proposals on the establishment of "a new climate of understanding in politics." He added that the United States is ready to discuss a wide range of issues in the military sphere, and that it wants to establish better business relations with the Soviet Union. While speaking about the possibility of preparing a Soviet-U.S. summit conference, the head of the executive branch added that "there is no reasonable alternative to negotiations on armament control."

There is hardly a sober man in the world who would not acclaim such a position, provided that there were no inconsistency and no shadow of military actions to darken the peaceful rhetoric of the U.S. President. The realistic facts, however, make the United States' readiness to negotiate and improve relations with the Soviet Union sound rather empty. Was it not the United States which started deploying intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe last fall and made the negotiations at that time on strategic nuclear weapons senseless, thereby making its allies nuclear hostages? Transforming West Europe into a launching site for a first strike, Washington threatened the security not only of our continent. Is it not the United States that is dictating to its partners a policy of sanctions and restrictions on economic ties with the socialist countries? Is it not the United States that is leading the imperialist crusade toward world domination? While striving to achieve this, the United States does not stop short of militarizing space. The United States does not actually simply strive for genuine negotiations with the USSR; it wants to destroy the basis for the restoration of such negotiations if it cannot somehow mold the obligatory principle of equality and equal security to its advantage. Are such negotiations, which the United States would like to conduct from the position of military superiority over the socialist community, possible in general? In his speech, such a detail is missing. This detail, however, has been recently used in the statements of a number of high-ranking U.S. officials. It will quote only one of them -- Kenneth Adelman, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. In his view, the factors in favor of resuming the U.S.-USSR negotiations include the modernization of the U.S. triad, which "is reinforced so that the United States can today negotiate with the Soviet Union from a position of strength." (!?)

The second part of the President's speech does not dissociate itself from this idea. It only contains peaceful words that are at various with the practical program.

This speech completely disregards the fact that it is the official stand of Washington that has caused a number of conflicts in the world. It is just the opposite: The President presents a picture of the hotbeds of tension as if viewing them in a mirror. In this respect, the brightest example is in Central America. In Reagan's view, "the success of democracy" in El Salvador "was the best evidence that the key to peace lies in a political solution," while charges of "subversive actions and militarism" he ascribes to Nicaragua, a victim of the undeclared U.S. war.

The U.S. President's speech to the United Nations reaffirms the fact that the readiness for a constructive dialogue on the vital problems of mankind as well as for responsible participation in international developments could only be backed by concrete practical work in this respect. No one is persuaded by Washington's official declaration or by the honesty of its intentions.

Gromyko Takes Principled Stand

AU291238 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0600 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Andrey Gromyko has met U.S. President Reagan at the latter's invitation. During the talks, key issues of the relations between the Soviet Union and the United States and of the world situation linked with these relations were discussed. The Soviet minister of foreign affairs set forth his government's principled assessment regarding the U.S. policy aimed at further intensifying world tension.

ZHIVKOV, FILIPOV THANK USSR LEADERS FOR MESSAGE

AU281953 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Sep 84 p 1

[Message from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, and Grisha Filipov, Council of Ministers chairman, to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers; date not given]

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers, Moscow

Dear comrades: On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of the Bulgarian people and on our own behalf, we express to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the fraternal Soviet people our genuine gratitude for the cordial greetings and good wishes sent to us on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the 9 September socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

The victory of the socialist revolution, achieved with the decisive assistance of the Soviet Army, marked the beginning of the brightest period in the history of our country, the building of a socialist society.

We accept with deep gratitude your high assessment of the work performed by the BCP, of the achievements of the working people, and of the peaceful policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The Bulgarian people's successes are evidence of the correctness of the BCP's April line, which is drawing widely on the abundant experience of Lenin's great party. These successes are a further confirmation of the tremendous creative possibilities of the socialist system.

The achievements of the People's Republic of Bulgaria are invariably linked with strengthening the friendship between our fraternal peoples and with the joint course pursued by the BCP and the CPSU, comprehensively drawing together our parties, countries, and people. Bulgarian-Soviet relations based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism are deepening with every passing year.

Under the conditions of the acute international situation, exacerbated by imperialism, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, along with the other countries of the socialist community and in close interaction with all progressive and peace-loving forces in the world, will actively continue to contribute to the struggle for detente, international cooperation, and social progress.

Please accept, dear comrades, our most cordial wishes to you and to the heroic Soviet people for further perfecting the developed socialist society in the noble struggle for a peaceful and bright future for the world.

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

FILIPOV ON ZHIVKOV FRG VISIT, ECONOMIC REFORM

AU281315 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 28 Sep 84 p 3

[Eduard Grossmaier report]

[Text] Sofia -- Addressing Austrian journalists on Wednesday evening [26 September], Bulgarian Council of Ministers Chairman Grisha Filipov declared that the visit of Bulgarian chief of state Todor Zhivkov to the FRG would continue to be postponed until the exacerbated international situation has calmed down. In this context, Filipov specifically mentioned the deployment of the American Pershing II missiles in the FRG. "We are not seeking confrontation with anyone -- we merely say that the situation that has recently developed as a result of this measure must be changed." The occasion for the Filipov press conference was the visit to Bulgaria of Chancellor Fred Sinowatz, which began yesterday.

Filipov left no doubt about what he meant when he told the Austrian newsmen: "The situation that has developed as a result of the deployment of these missiles must be changed, by the West and by some NATO countries. Obviously, all countries must take appropriate measures, the countries that can exert influence, big ones as well as small ones, by opposing these measures (the deployment of the Pershing II's). This is not a question of accusing any individual country or, as in this case, the FRG," Filipov added.

The Bulgarian Council of Ministers chairman had squeezed the press conference into his schedule, devoting as much as 92 minutes of his time to the Austrians between a trip to the countryside from which he had just returned and a session at the State Council building. In connection with the postponed Zhivkov visit to the FRG, Filipov stressed that "with our foreign policy, we all, including the FRG, must contribute by practical actions to an easing of tensions in the world."

A large part of the interview was devoted to the relations between Austria and Bulgaria which, in his opinion, are good and unburdened. Filipov declared that there were favorable conditions for an improvement of contacts in the fields of politics, economy, science, technology, culture, and sports. He noted in particular that the exchange of visits between the governments of the two countries contributed to this development, and referred to the Plovdiv Fair as an example. The visit of Chancellor Fred Sinowatz, as well as the presence of State Secretary Erich Schmidt and Interior Minister Blecha, will help make cooperation between the two countries a contribution to preserving world peace, he said.

Commenting on the question of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans, Filipov stated that his country had repeatedly stressed its support of this demand for the Balkan states. It was Bulgarian chief of state Todor Zhivkov who was the first to propose that the Balkan states be kept free of nuclear weapons, he said, adding that other states still had to take a stance on it, but, "these nuclear states keep silent." He also stressed the importance of the Athens meeting of experts on this issue.

Asked about opposition forces in his country, Filipov said: "We do not have any opposition. Our national and political unity is important." The country's economic successes are based on this unity, and opponents are not tolerated, he stated. In addition to the Communist Party, there is also the Peasants Party which, together with the BCP, is building up the country. Nor are there any dissidents in our country, Filipov said, although "hostile radio stations are seeking to incite the people."

Regarding the importance of the Stockholm conference, the Bulgarian Council of Ministers chairman stressed its great importance for understanding among peoples. In this manner, a third world conflagration can be prevented, and on this foundation, coexistence between peoples achieved, he said. This is also a commitment for those countries that participated in the Helsinki conference. This, the white-haired politician said, raising his voice, "is a long-term process, and we have to be patient." Austria and Bulgaria can contribute a great deal to this, he added.

Regarding economic reform in Bulgaria, Filipov declared that this process began in the 1960's and that, as an experiement, it has now yielded its first successes. This primarily involved the implementation of the still existing 5-year-plan which, however, need no longer be complied with in its full scope by individual firms. The firms in turn have more opportunities to produce in line with the country's requirements, Filipov said, adding that other countries could learn from Bulgaria. The reform of the economic philosophy is developing in phases; it has proved its usefulness in practice, and it is now ensuring "thinking in terms of development." The instruments of reform are now being adjusted to practical requirements. Above all, Filipov said, it is necessary to increase labor intensity. There must be an expansion of labor legislation, and the people must be responsible for the fulfillment of the plans, he said.

REPORTAGE ON AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR SINOWATZ' VISIT

Zhivkov-Sinowatz Talks

AU280643 Sofia BTA in English 2054 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Sofia, September 27 (BTA) -- The Federal Chancellor of Austria Dr Fred Sinowatz who arrived on an official visit here today, visited Bulgaria's President of the State Council Mr Todor Zhivkov. The problems pertaining to bilateral relations as well as some international issues were discussed.

The official talks of Mr Todor Zhivkov and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers Mr Grisha Filipov with the distinguished Austrian guest and the persons accompanying him followed later. Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Fred Sinowatz made a positive assessment to bilateral relations. As the Bulgarian head of state emphasized, there exist no controversial issues and pending problems complicating their relations. There are still untapped possibilities in the economic sphere, he said.

The Austrian side underlined the important role of the broad contractual and legal basis existing between the two countries, which is filled with content. A high assessment was made of the advancing development of the Bulgarian economy, which enables the deepening of the process of cooperation in the various economy branches.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Fred Sinowatz expressed great concern over today's complicated international situation, which the Bulgarian leader defined as explosion-prone. Explaining Bulgaria's popular stand regarding the causes for the deterioration of the international climate, Mr Todor Zhivkov underlined the importance of the dialogue in the East-West relations, a dialogue on equal footing, an efficient dialogue. He emphasized in this light that the course currently pursued by the present U.S. Government shows that the USA did not have plans yet nor was ready for such a dialogue.

Mr Todor Zhivkov elaborated on the idea of a nuclear weapon-free zone in the Balkans, an idea accepted by all neighbours as a serious element in Bulgaria's foreign policy.

Mr Fred Sinowatz explained the foreign political stands of his country -- a course towards detente, towards maintaining good relations with Austria's neighbouring states and with the countries of Eastern Europe.

On the Bulgarian side the talks were attended by Mr Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee for Culture, Mr Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Atanas Ginev, deputy minister of foreign trade and others.

The Austrian side was represented by Mr Karl Blecha, federal minister of the interior, Mr Erich Schmidt, secretary of state with the Federal Ministry of Trade, Crafts, and Industry, Ambassador Friedrich Bauer, head of political department at the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs and others.

Zhivkov World View Pessimistic

AU281113 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] In a conversation with Chancellor Sinowatz, Bulgarian state and party head Zhivkov expressed his concern about the international situation. In a private talk Zhivkov stated that he is pessimistic as far as an improvement of the present situation is concerned. Sinowatz assessed the relations between Austria and Bulgaria as excellent.

Sinowatz Welcomed in Plovdiv

AU291244 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Today Fred Sinowatz, Austria's federal chancellor, accompanied by Grisha Filipov, Georgi Yordanov, and the officials accompanying them, visited the 40th International Autumn Technical Fair in Plovdiv.

Sinowatz displayed interest in the exhibition of the Bulgarian machine-building pavilion, where he was welcomed by Comrade Ognyan Doynov. The Bulgarian machine-building exhibition is the largest one, almost one-third of the entire Bulgarian exposition. The high technical achievements of modern digital control machines, robots, conveyors, modules, and others are exhibited.

Dinner Held for Sinowatz

AU281959 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Khristo Mishev, mayor of Plovdiv, gave an official dinner at the Plovdiv restaurant in honor of Dr Fred Sinowatz, Austria's federal chancellor. The dinner, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by the following comrades: Grisha Filipov, Georgi Yordanov; Ivan Panev, member of the State Council; Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and the two countries' ambassadors, Khristo Dorchev and Dr Berta Braun, as well as the officials accompanying Dr Fred Sinowatz.

Memorandum on Trade Signed

AU281243 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Following the official talks between Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, with Fred Sinowatz, federal chancellor of Austria, a memorandum on the talks was signed at the Boyana Residence today. The memorandum outlines the trends of the economic and trade cooperation between Bulgaria and Austria. It also provides for expanding trade relations and for establishing projects for production-sharing. The memorandum was signed by Atanas Ginev, deputy minister of foreign trade, and Erich Schmidt, Austrian state secretary for commerce, trade and industry.

Sinowatz Holds Press Conference

AU281356 Sofia BTA in English 1247 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Sofia, September 28 (BTA) -- "In the first place, we have established the concurrence of our interests and efforts towards the preservation of peace. Despite the differences in our social systems, in the conditions of the current strained situation our first and foremost task is to further our good relations and to maintain an atmosphere of peace and quiet in one part of Europe", Dr Fred Sinowatz, Austria's federal chancellor who is paying an official visit here, told Bulgarian journalists.

The Austrian chancellor is of the opinion that small states have a weighty moral part to play in view of the present period of confrontation. "Austria is situated in the heart of Europe and it is of no small consequence for us that Europe is being turned into a huge stockpile of weapons, that an enormous destructive potential is being concentrated here", he said. "That is why, our efforts at the Stockholm conference are chanelled into building measures of confidence," emphasised the head of the Austrian Government.

Asked about his opinion of the Austro-Bulgarian relations, the guest replied: "There is no distrust dividing us. That is why we held talks during this visit on the promotion of cooperation in all spheres. I am quite pleased with the opportunity of a talk, for I have met your president back in Austria and I knew I was meeting a politician who had gained enormous experience over the last decades, and whose opinion is particularly valuable."

Sinowatz Departs 29 Sep

AU291250 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Dr Fred Sinowatz, Austria's federal chancellor, who paid an official visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, and of Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, left the country at noon today.

He was seen off at Sofia airport, which was decorated with the national banners of the two countries, by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and by Comrades Petur Tanchev, Todor Bozhinov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Dimitur Stoyanov, and other officials. Comrade Grisha Filipov accompanied the esteemed Austrian guest to the ladder of the special plane.

Hundreds of citizens greeted the federal chancellor, thus expressing our desire to live in peace and friendship with all countries in the world.

Sinowatz 'Extremely Satisfied'

AU291944 Sofia BTA in English 1618 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Vienna, September 29 (BTA) -- Austria's federal chancellor, Dr Fred Sinowatz, returned here today after his official visit to Bulgaria. At Schwechat Airport he told mass media representatives: I am extremely satisfied with this visit. It made possible the exchange of views, discussing the possibilities for ever closer cooperation in the economy sphere, for the consolidation of the friendly relations of the two countries.

I am deeply impressed with Bulgaria's progress. As I mentioned, there were discussed many questions, a number of meetings at ministry level are scheduled ahead, which will result in transferring the ideas into specific documents. I am glad that Mr President Todor Zhivkov and Mr Chairman of the Council of Ministers Grisha Filipov accepted the invitation to visit Austria next year.

The journalists' questions were also answered by Mr Karl Blecha, the federal minister of the interior and chairman of the Austrian-Bulgarian Society. Underlining the utility of the talks held, he emphasized the great possibilities to the two countries' cooperation in the sphere of the economy as well as in culture, science and research. Mr Karl Blecha noted the importance of the talks held with Bulgaria's Minister of the Interior Mr Dimitur Stoyanov, which outline ways of close cooperation in combating the international illicit drug trade, traffic and customs transgressions. Minister Blecha pointed out that Bulgaria was successfully fighting the international drug smuggling and produced specific examples in this respect.

MLADENOV MEETS FRENCH, PDRY COUNTERPARTS

AU281900 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Sofia, September 28 (BTA correspondent) -- Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs, who is taking part in the 39th U.N. General Assembly session, met with M. Claude Cheysson, the minister for external relations of France.

They pointed out the positive results of the cooperation between the two countries and expressed the common view that the promotion of political contacts to a higher level will contribute to the expansion of ties between Bulgaria and France. They reiterated their common preparedness to work for further activation of bilateral relations, for even more efficient utilization of the resources to expand economic and techno-scientific cooperation.

The two ministers stressed the need for all states to activate their efforts towards strengthening peace and international security, for halting the arms race, for maintaining the military and strategic balance and reducing armament to the possibly lowest level. They touched on the question of establishing nuclear-free zones in the Balkans and in other areas.

Mr Petur Mladenov met with Mr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The two ministers noted that the relations between the two countries are undergoing steady promotion.

Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali condemned the aggressive policy of Israel and called for an immediate withdrawal of its troops from southern Lebanon. They voiced full support to the Soviet proposals of July 29 this year which envisaged a just and durable settlement of the Middle East conflict.

Mr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali expressed his high opinion of the consistent and principled support rendered by Bulgaria to the Arab cause.

POLITICAL TALKS WITH NICARAGUA HELD IN MANAGUA

AU291648 Sofia BTA in English 1621 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Managua, September 29 (BTA) -- Political consultations were held here, September 26 through 28, between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria and Nicaragua.

The delegations led by the Deputy Ministers of Foreign Affairs Mrs Maria Zakharieva and Mr Jose Leon Talavera emphasized the ascending development of relations between Bulgaria and Nicaragua. They approved measures for the further deepening of the two ministries' ties in the context of the relations of constant extending and consolidating of the two countries' friendship and all-round cooperation.

Stress was laid on the deep concern of the two parties to the talks over the development of the international situation and especially over the extremely perilous complication of the crisis in Central America, provoked by the ongoing U.S. aggression on Nicaragua and the interference with the internal affairs of the countries in the region.

The positive role of the Contadora Group in the efforts to avert the armed conflict danger and to establishing peace through negotiations was underlined.

Mrs Maria Zakharieva also talked with Nicaragua's Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Miguel d'Escoto Brockman and with a number of outstanding public and culture figures of Nicaragua. She met with the members of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front Mr Tomas Borge Martinez and Mr Henry Ruiz Hernandez.

GROMYKO STATEMENTS ON REAGAN TALKS VIEWED

LD290901 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Soviet foreign minister, met in Washington yesterday with U.S. President Ronald Reagan at the latter's invitation. The results of the 2-hour talk on key issues of USSR-U.S. relations are viewed by correspondent Stefan Babaik in Moscow.

[Begin Babiak recording] The Washington meeting made possible the exchange of views between the two countries on key matters in current world developments.

Andrey Gromyko confirmed the USSR's explicit interest in normalization and all-round development of relations with the United States on the basis of equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in the internal affairs of each other; this would make it possible to return to serious talks on limiting and reducing arms and would be the beginning of an overall turn for the better in international relations.

The Soviet representative underlined that such development has been prevented up to now by the unequivocal orientation of the United States toward a further dangerous sharpening of tension through its efforts to attain military superiority and its program of military preparations.

This morning Soviet radio broadcast the statement Andrey Gromyko made immediately after the White House meeting. The statement stresses that the results did not indicate the possibility of favorable changes in U.S. policy. Washington is not ready to take a realistic viewpoint on the acute issues of war and peace.

The Soviet representative also said that President Reagan spoke about more frequent contacts between the representatives of the two countries. Andrey Gromyko described this as a positive step only if the contacts are connected with a constructive approach to halt the arms race, reduce the state of nuclear weapons, and liquidate dangerous international tension. In conclusion, said Andrey Gromyko the Soviet Union would continue to judge U.S. policy by its practical deeds. Only the future will show whether Washington really wants to adjust its political course. [end recording]

EDITOR COMMENTS ON GROMYKO SPEECH TO UN

LD281452 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] The speech by the head of the Soviet delegation, Andrey Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs, at the 39th session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York, has generated well-deserved attention, as is borne out by the numerous reactions carried by press agencies. Lubomir Sisak, an editor, has written the following commentary on the part of Comrade Gromyko's speech in which he dealt with Soviet-American relations.

The state and long-range outlook for relations between the Soviet Union and the United States are of fundamental importance for the development of the entire international situation. Of this there can be no doubt if we are realistic in our examination.

Andrey Gromyko explained on clear and concrete terms the fundamental difference in the two countries' approach to the settling of international problems, and in particular, to the most important problem of them all at present, averting the threat of nuclear war and halting the feverish arms build up.

The policy of the Soviet Union is, as it has always been, aimed at peace, disarmment, and friendly coexistence among nations. This also applies to the American people. Each American, each American family, to quote from Comrade Gromyko's speech, must know that the Soviet Union wants peace and only peace in its relationship with the United States.

The leading political circles in Washington have seriously jeopardized relations with the Soviet Union during the past years, however. They have frustrated everything good that has been jointly created and have irresponsibly undermined the confidence that was previously built, including that arising out of the period of the joint struggle against fascism. Those who today determine U.S. policy, Comrade Gromyko said literally, still have to do a great deal before their words and pledges can be accepted with confidence, primarily because their words and pledges have not been followed by specific actions, as opposed to the way in which the Soviet Union is proceeding.

If the American politicians really mean to work for the normalization of relations with the Soviet Union and for world peace, they will have to make a fundamental change in their attitudes and political thinking. Only in this way is it possible, in the Soviet view, to rectify the current dangerous trend in international developments, halt armament, set it on a downward spiral, thus lessening and then totally eliminating the threat of war.

GROMYKO LETTER PROPOSES PEACEFUL USE OF SPACE

LD282031 Prague CTK in English 1933 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] New York Sep 28 (CTK) -- The Soviet Union today proposed that peaceful uses of outer space exclusively for the welfare of mankind be placed on the agenda on the ongoing 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

In a letter sent to U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko said that peaceful uses of outer space, a symbol of great achievements of science and technology, should be an effective means of solving many global problems, of ensuring better utilization of natural resources and better food supplies, of improving transport and telecommunications and creating prospective materials and technologies.

He pointed out that the danger had arisen that outer space would become a stage area for aggressions and wars, and said the existing plans for space weapons, as [word indistinct] of attempts to reach military superiority, might lead to an irreversible arms race in space, destabilize the situation and increase the danger of nuclear war.

If militarization of space is not halted in time, insurmountable difficulties will be created for international cooperation in peaceful uses of space, Andrey Gromyko's letter said.

The Soviet Union proposed that the U.N. General Assembly declare that securing of exclusively peaceful use of outer space for the welfare of mankind is a historical responsibility of all states, and that it recommend concrete measures towards this end.

The letter contained a draft resolution calling on all states to agree on measures aimed at banning the use of force in outer space and from space towards the earth, as well as from the earth towards objects in space, and at banning and liquidating offensive space systems, including anti-satellite and anti-missile systems and bases in space, and earth- and sea-based systems against objects in space.

All states should seek mutually verifiable agreements on bilateral and multilateral basis, the draft resolution said, and called on the U.N. secretary-general to ask members states for their views and proposals concerning guarantees preventing militarization of space and making it possible to establish an organization for peaceful uses of outer space.

CTK CITES LESSONS OF 1938 MUNICH AGREEMENT TODAY

LD282216 Prague CTK in English 1632 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Prague Sept 28 (CTK) -- The agreement signed in the night of September 29-30, 1938, in Munich by the prime ministers of Great Britain and France and the heads of state of Germany and Italy was a tragic event not only in the history of the Czech and Slovak peoples but also in the history of other European and world nations.

The diktat marked the beginning of the destruction of the independent Czechoslovak state and foreshadowed the Second World War. Munich 1938 was a warning lesson which is still relevant today, at the time of a dangerous revival of revanchism and neofascism in the West.

The unlawful agreement, concluded in the absence of Czechoslovak delegates, forced Czechoslovakia to cede to Germany about 20 per cent of its territory, with more than 33 of the nation's industry and a number of other strategically important installations. Nazi Germany thus substantially strengthened its militarist economy, and was encouraged in its plans for aggressions and expansion. Having seized the border regions of Czechoslovakia, the Nazis occupied the rest of the country in March 1939, and half a year later, started the Second World War by invading Poland.

When they signed the Munich agreement, British and French representatives hoped that they would succeed in orienting German expansion only towards the East, and that Western powers would not be involved in a conflict with Hitler. The Second World War demonstrated how wrong it is to believe that it would be possible to ensure peace at the expense of other states.

Successful struggle for peace requires unity of all forces determined to take a resolute stand against the danger of war. This unity, broken in Munich in 1938, it needed today when revanchist and neo-fascist tendencies are growing stronger among reactionary circles.

Western attempts to "secure peace" through armed strength are in fact attempts to gain superiority over the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. This testifies to inability to understand the logic of history. It is not possible to ensure peace against any states. Peace can be secured only in cooperation with the others.

The socialist countries are ready to seek improvement of the serious international situation on the basis of equality and equal security. This was also confirmed by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko yesterday on the U.N. forum where he called for a joint freeze of the Soviet (?and U.S.) nuclear arsenals, for talks on peaceful uses of outer space, for condemnation of the policy of state terrorism and for joint efforts of states -- regardless of nuclear monopoly, size and special system -- aimed at complete elimination of the danger of war.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL'S ATTITUDE TOWARD U.S. VIEWED

AU281426 Prague PRACE in Czech 27 Sep 84 p 2

[Cyril Smolik commentary: "Another of Telmut Kohl's Partners Jumps Out of Line"; uppercase passages published in boldface in original]

[Text] The reactions of bourgeois press agencies TO THE RECENT STATEMENT MADE BY ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER GIULIO ANDREOTTI HAVE NOT YET PETERED OUT; HE MADE NO SECRET IN PUBLIC OF HIS VIEWPOINT THAT NO "OPEN GERMAN QUESTION" EXISTS. (Many of the communications media in the capitalist world are again weighing the danger to peaceful cooperation in Europe which follows from the support of revanchism as practiced by Bonn Chancellor Helmut Kohl when he uses the allegedly "open German question" to attack the socialist states and the consequences of World War II.)

KOHL'S FAWNING SUBORDINATION TO REAGAN'S AMERICAN GOVERNMENT and to the U.S. military-industrial complex is being pointed out. On the other hand, numerous bourgeois communications media are most resolutely lauding Giulio Andreotti -- mostly in the sense that, contrary to Kohl, he is not letting any overseas wind cool his soup too much.

NOW ANOTHER FRIEND OF KOHL'S FROM THE CLERICAL BLACK INTERNATIONAL (IUD) [INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC UNION] HAS DELIVERED A NEW POLITICAL SLAP TO THE CONCEITED CHANCELLOR -- Erhard Busek, prominent member of the leadership of the Austrian People's Party, Vienna's deputy mayor, and protector of the interests of large industrialists, estate owners, and businessmen. On top of that, he has close contacts with the Catholic hierarchy.

The bourgeois press agencies have published his article for the latest issue of WIENER JOURNAL. In the article, entitled "The United States -- (Western) Europe; the Painful Questions of Our Future -- Will Our Paths Separate?", Erhard Busek writes:

WE ARE PERPETUALLY SEIZED AGAIN AND AGAIN BY THE VIEW THAT REAGAN'S FOREIGN POLICY IS THREATENING PEACE; THAT THE AMERICAN POLICY ON INTEREST RATES IS RUINING OUR ECONOMY; AND THAT THE HOLLYWOOD TELEVISION INDUSTRY IS DESTROYING OUR AUSTRIAN CULTURE!

Probably the best solution would be for the Americans to simply leave us alone....It is as though (Western) Europe were disappearing from the sphere of U.S. interests. A person might think that this is a lucky thing for it; but many people would be more grateful if all of (Western) Europe were now free, and if it could proceed on its way without American influence. However, such a (Western) Europe does not exist. The recent disputes about the export of technology merely confirm for us once again that certain dependencies do exist and that they will not diminish in the future, either....We (Western) Europeans, must therefore inevitably adjust our relationship with the United States, without arrogance or reproaches."

HELMUT KOHL'S ENDEAVOR TO HELP THE UNITED STATES ACQUIRE HEGEMONY OVER (WESTERN) EUROPE -- THROUGH THE SUPPORT OF REVANCHISM AND THROUGH THE ACTIVITIES OF THE BLACK INTERNATIONAL -- HAS THUS AGAIN BEEN RIPPED AT THE SEAMS. EVEN THE BONN CHANCELLOR'S AUSTRIAN PARTNER DOES NOT WANT TO DANCE TO THE TUNE WHISTLED BY HELMUT KOHL ACCORDING TO REAGAN'S MUSIC.

CHNOUPEK MEETS FOREIGN MINISTERSIN NEW YORK

Talks With FRG's Genscher

LD280940 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, who is heading the Czechoslovak delegation at the 39th session of the UN General Assembly, met FRG Foreign Minister Genscher in New York yesterday. The ministers assessed the current state and prerequisites for the further development of relations between the CSSR and FRG. They also exchanged views on topical issues of the current world situation and briefed each other on their governments' stands on the settlement of the most important international problems.

Talks With Maltese Counterpart

LD282231 Prague CTK in English 1948 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] New York Sept 28 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek met here today with his Maltese counterpart Alex Sceberras Trigona, for an exchange of views on the international situation, the agenda of the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly, and bilateral relations.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SFRY

LD281003 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] A delegation of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly arrived in Prague from Yugoslavia today. They were seen off at Belgrade Airport by Yugoslav Assembly Chairman Dusan Alimpic and other Yugoslav representatives.

The head of the delegation, Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, assessed in the interview prior to the departure the visit's results, which completely fulfilled its political task. He said that the talks with the Yugoslav representatives were sincere, open, comradely, and correspond with the tradition of mutual relations.

He praised the development of mutual economic cooperation and said that in the view of the two sides, it is possible to go even further, and in particular, to make use of higher forms of cooperation.

STROUGAL VISITS, PRAISES WORK OF CTK 29 SEP

LD292232 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal today visited CTK. Drahos Lustig, CTK deputy director general, acquainted him with the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress in the press agency, with its contribution to increasing quality, efficiency, and promptness of political and economic journalism, and with the main tasks of CTK for the future.

Comrade Lubomir Strougal praised the work of the CTK, one of the main sources of information in the CSSR, and expressed the conviction that the collective of CTK editors and workers will continue to make a general contribution to promptly informing our citizens about the events at home and abroad.

He paid particular attention to the development of the material-technical base of the press agency. The introduction of electronic and automatized systems of news processing has increased several times over the transmission of CTK information to press, radio, and television, as well as to over 50 press agencies abroad. In this connection, Comrade Lubomir Strougal was interested in further prospects for development of CTK information for Czechoslovak media, and consequently, for the Czechoslovak prople as well.

CPCZ CENTRAL CONTROL, AUDITING COMMISSION MEETS

LD272144 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1500 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Today in Prague, the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission discussed the results of the inspection of fulfillment of party Central Committee guidelines for further improving the activity of the party organizations in the central, state, and mass organizations and institutions carried out at the Czech Ministry of Industry. The inspection showed that the party organizations, Communists, and leading workers of the ministry pay considerable attention to fulfilling the tasks stemming from the conclusions of the 16th congress and of the CPCZ Central Committee sessions. Despite poorer accessibility of some production resources and worsened external conditions, positive trends in fulfilling the qualitative trends of the plan are prevailing in this sector. In spite of the positive trend, it is necessary to deal more exactingly and consistently with some issues, such as exportability and effectiveness of exports, innovation, high quality of products, better use of the results of the scientific-technological base, and the problem of shortages of some goods in the domestic market.

The deliberations of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ Central Committee was chaired by its chairman, Miroslav Hajn.

BILAK RECEIVES U.S. COMMUNIST PARTY SECRETARY

AU261420 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, received in Prague yesterday (24 September) George Meyers, Politburo member and secretary of the U.S. Communist party. During the reception, the two representatives exchanged opinions on the current international situation and on the work of the two parties in realizing the resolutions adopted by the 16th CPCZ Congress and by the 23d Congress of the U.S. Communist Party. Cormade Meyers also supplied information about the campaigning of Gus Hall, secretary general of the U.S. Communist Party, as a candidate for U.S. President. The reception was attended by Michal Stefanak, CPCZ Central Committee candidate member and deputy head of the CPCZ Central Committee International Affairs Department.

FISCHER'S COMMENTS ON ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK

LD300334 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2249 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] UN New York, 29 Sep (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer arrived in New York on Saturday to attend the 39th UN General Assembly. On his arrival at John F. Kennedy Airport, he told journalists: "At this year's General Assembly, the overriding issue of maintaining peace and encouraging peaceful international cooperation is, more than ever before, the focus of efforts by all those acting in a responsible way. The concern and mission of the GDR delegation at the UN General Assembly is to do what it can to further this end, both in the General Assembly and the other UN bodies and in meetings with representatives of other states.

"We will concentrate our efforts on convincingly and patiently presenting socialist peace objectives, as laid down by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. This is in accordance with the gravity of the situation. At the General Assembly, the GDR will again prove itself to be what it has been since the founding of the GDR 35 years ago: peace-loving, ready for understanding, seeking as well as promoting cooperation, and at the same time determined to give a deserved rebuff to the enemies of peace and of peaceful coexistence."

SEW PUBLISHES DRAFT PLATFORM FOR MARCH ELECTIONS

LD291833 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0855 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] West Berlin, 29 Sep (ADN) -- An end to the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles and the withdrawal of the already deployed systems would be reliable steps toward securing peace and would also lead to the lifting of the countermeasures taken by the Warsaw Pact states. This is noted by the SEW in a draft platform published over the weekend, for the elections to the House of Representatives and the borough assemblies on 10 March 1985. Further steps would be a commitment by all states possessing nuclear weapons, such as the USSR, to renounce the first use of these weapons, the conclusion of a nonagression pact between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, the renunciation of the militarization of space, a test ban on all types of nuclear weapons and the reduction of arms budgets. The war fanfares from Washington must be "countered by a realistic policy, which gradually leads away from the abyss of a nuclear inferno to a lasting, secured peace."

The draft election platform describes as a necessary step the development of political, economic and social cooperation with the GDR and other socialist countries. Anyone who declares West Berlin the symbol of the "open German question," is doing the city a disservice. Anyone doing this is turning a deaf ear to the simple truth that "the future of the city and its inhabitants is inseparably linked with the problem of war or peace, of arms escalation or disarmament, of confrontation or peaceful coexistence."

Under the heading "We want secure jobs", the SEW points out that the number of employed in West Berlin has fallen by a further 40,000 in the last 3 years. More than 300,000 people have been forced to the margin of society: the unemployed, young people without apprenticeships, older citizens whose pensions are lower than their apartment rent. The limits of the burdens placed on many citizens have been reached. There can only be more and secure jobs, more social security, if democratic rights are decisively implemented and defended. "The SEW works for this in extraparliamentary struggle," the draft electoral program says. "SEW deputies will work for this in parliament."

AXEN: FRG'S DEEDS UNDERMINE WORDS' CREDIBILITY

LD282239 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1604 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Cottbus, 28 Sep (ADN) -- Hermann Axen, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat, today presented the workers of the Synthesewerk Schwarzheide (Cottbus Bezirke) with the Karl Marx Order during a meeting at the factory.

He spoke of issues concerning securing peace. He said: "The FRG Government declares its hopes that war will never again emanate from German soil, but up to now its deeds have undermined the credibility of its words. Instead of creating peace with ever fewer weapons, the FRG is proving to be the vanguard in the deployment of new American first-strike weapons. The Bonn government responds negatively to efforts to halt and reverse the fateful missile deployment. Up to now it has not responded to any of the constructive proposals of the USSR and the GDR, such as the conclusion of a treaty to ban the use of military force and preserve peaceful relations, prevent the militarization of space, ban chemical weapons, create a nuclear-free zone in central Europe, and freeze all types of nuclear arms and arms budgets.

"On the contrary, the deployment of deadly U.S. missiles is being pushed forward, the ban on the production of strategic offensive weapons annulled, and now a West German Army general heads the planning of a nuclear war as deputy commander in chief of NATO. Leading politicians in the FRG worry above all about the pollution of forests. The environment is, of course, an important issue, but the most burning issue at present is the protection of mankind, the protection of people from a nuclear catastrophe. It is and remains a dangerous fact that with the deployment of American nuclear first-strike weapons, the FRG has been turned into a nuclear launching-pad and the target for a destructive counterattack in the case of conflict. It is high time that the governing circles in the FRG relinquish their part in NATO's striving for military superiority and take the only reasonable path, the path to military detente through a freeze and disarmament."

By intensification and rationalization, the Synthesewerk workers increased the output of existing production equipment two- to three-fold in the last 15 years. Axen hailed this result as a contribution to the strengthening of the GDR and its international standing.

SINDERMANN TALKS WITH HEAD OF SPANISH SENATE

LD281436 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0704 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Madrid, 28 Sep (ADN) -- The GDR and Spain will increase their efforts to strengthen peace in Europe and the world. This was stressed on Thursday evening (27 September) at a reception given by the president of the Spanish Senate, Jose Federico de Carvajal y Perez, in honor of the GDR People's Chamber delegation visiting Spain under the leadership of its president.

Jose Federico de Carvajal y Perez said in a toast that the dominant theme during the talks was the joint concern and responsibility for the preservation of peace. Despite different concepts on certain issues, there is agreement that everything has to be done to remove the threat of war. To this end, meetings of parliamentarians are exceptionally important for initiating contacts and for contributing to the removal of obstacles to the return to reason and detente.

Horst Sindermann evaluated the talks with leading Spanish politicians as extremely useful and stimulating for the further development of cooperation between the two states and peoples. The GDR felt great respect for the rich culture and history of Spain. All the greater is the joint responsibility to ensure that our planet does not burn in a nuclear furnace. It is therefore indispensable to resolve all conflicts and disputes peacefully.

The president of the People's Chamber explained that a change for the better in international relations is possible if all governments and parliaments which are aware of their responsibility and all good people work toward taking practical steps for military detente, the limitation of armaments, and disarmament according to the principle of equality and equal security.

Sindermann Visit Ends

LD281827 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1735 GMT Sep 84

[Text] Madrid, 28 Sep (ADN) -- The GDR People's Chamber delegation led by President of the People's Chamber Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, ended its 5-day official visit to Spain today. It was seen off at Madrid's Barajas airport by President of the Spanish Senate Jose Federico de Carvajal y Perez.

FISCHER RECEIVES JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD282009 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer received in Berlin today a delegation from the Japanese parliament. During a talk the two sides noted that political relations, economic cooperation, and scientific-technological and cultural exchange have developed to a higher level since the visit to Japan by Erich Honecker in May 1980. This continues to be the solid basis of the expansion of bilateral relations. Oskar Fischer set forth the GDR's consistent peace policy and its manifold activities to prevent a nuclear war and to improve the international situation. Together with the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states, the GDR is doing everything possible to stabilize peace. The Japanese parliamentarians stressed the need to increase efforts for peace, nuclear disarmament, and international cooperation.

LATIN AMERICA ENVOYS PRESENT CONTADORA DOCUMENT

LD272207 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer today received the ambassadors of Colombia, Mexico, and Venzuela and the Panamanian charge d'affaires to accept the Contadora document for peace and cooperation in Central America. During a talk, he affirmed the GDR's concern at the tense situation in the region and its effects on the international situation. The basic precondition for normalizing the situation in Central America must be an end to pressure and violence and the violation of national independence. The GDR firmly supports Nicaragua being able to continue the path of national and democratic renewal, enjoying its sovereign rights in peace and without threats from outside.

DANISH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

LD282055 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1807 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin 28 Sep (ADN) -- Danish parliamentary deputies said in Berlin today that they are impressed by the GDR people's profound desire for peace and by the results of socialist development. The delegation of parliamentary deputies of various parties was received at the end of their 1-week visit to the GDR by Gerald Goetting, president of the GDR International Friendship League and People's Chamber deputy president. The GDR politician informed the guests of the successful development of the GDR in the 35th year of its existence, and explained its foreign policy concept for detente in the international situation.

The head of the delegation, Bernhardt Tastesen, Social-Democratic deputy in the Folketing, and other deputies underlined the joint responsibility for the preservation of peace and a return to detente in Europe.

MITTAG SPEAKS OF SOVIET PEACE PLANS TO WORKERS

LD282054 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] The new Soviet peace and disarmament proposals put forward yesterday at the United Nations by Andrey Gromyko have found a positive response in the GDR, according to Guenter Mittag. The Soviet Union described the prevention of nuclear catastrophe as a key aim, the Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee said today in Ludwigsfelde. The Soviet Union has again come out for serious negotiations, the ending of the arms race, and a return to detente. Guenter Mittag was presenting a banner of honor for outstanding work to the Ludwigsfelde automobile works. He paid tribute to the achievements of the more than 10,000 workers in daily hard work. This year, the factory has produced a record number of units and has moved 2 days ahead of the plan schedule.

LEADERS ATTEND MILITARY ACADEMY RECEPTION

LD281019 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Televsision Service in German in its "aktuelle Kamera" newscast at 1730 GMT on 24 September 1984 carries an 8-minute video report from the GDR State Council building where SED Central General Secretary Erich Honecker is receiving the graduates of the GDR military academies. As Honecker addresses the assembly, the camera pans the Politburo members in attendance showing From Honecker's left: Army General Heinz Hoffmann, Erich Mielke in an Army general's uniform, Guenter Mittag, Alfred Neumann, and Paul Verner, former Politburo member and currently People's Chamber Defense Committee chairman. On Honecker's right are: Premier Willi Stoph, Egon Krenz, Werner Krolikowski, State Council Secretary Heinz Eichler, People's Police Chief Colonel General Friedrich Dickel, and Soviet Army General Mikhail Zaitsev. Furthest on the right is the chief of the National People's Army Political Main Administration, Colonel General Heinz Kessler.

In medium close-up shots, the camera also shows the graduates' representatives as they express their gratitude to the GDR leadership, namely, Lieutenant Colonel Gerd Meinhold, GDR, Lieutenant Colonel Yuriy Leonov, USSR, and Captain Jan Boron, Poland.

As Honecker and the Politburo members prepare to depart from the assembly hall, Army General Hoffmann and the assembled officers shout a triple hoorah for "our general secretary and supreme commander."

RESULTS OF GROMYKO'S U.S. TALKS ASSESSED

LD301156 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0706 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] The most important event of the week occurred in the United States, where first U.S. Secretary of State Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko met, and then President Reagan conferred with Gromyko. Finally, on 29 September, the two foreign ministers met again. Listen to Elemer Csak, who sums up the results of the meetings:

[Csak] To remain in contact -- this was the only expressed agreement of the Reagan-Gromyko meeting, and, being brief, it can be interpreted all the more widely, leaving it up to the two sides to decide the frequency, level, and content of this maintenance of contacts. Compared to the tense relations of the past year, to the virtual total absence of dialogue, this in itself is an achievement. Let us add that in the end, the leader of Soviet diplomacy talked with Secretary of State Shultz twice in 1 week.

As for Ronald Reagan, it was the first time since his coming to office that he has spoken to a leader of the Soviet Union. The latter meeting, which had been anticipated with great interest, was essentially an exchange of views and not a discussion of concrete steps or draft agreements. However, it must be stressed that in the sharpened relations between the two big powers, it still counts as progress that positions were expressed face to face on such basic issues as the nuclear threat, arms limitation, and the prevention of the militarization of space. Apart from this, Reagan and Gromyko exchanged views on a number of regional problems, such as the Iran-Iraq war, the Palestinian issue, and Lebanon.

So, they spoke about many things, but the exchange of greetings that took place on the UN General Assembly speaker's platform indicated that a rapprochement between the two big powers' stands will not be easy. The U.S. secretary of state's Friday press conference proved, albeit only by allusions and his use of epithets, that indeed a joint platform did not emerge. Using Shultz's terminology, the Reagan-Gromyko exchange of views was extremely heated, direct, and forceful. After this, the very fact that the two sides will remain in contact counts as an agreement.

U.S. information media naturally reported a vast number of opinions and comments relating to the meeting. The interesting thing is that most analysts, even in the United States, agree that the Reagan administration probably only needed the fact of the agreement and not a real improvement in Soviet-American relations.

[Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 0430 GMT on 29 September 84 adds:

["Gromyko also gave a brief statement after the meeting that unfortunately, the conclusion can not be drawn from the discussion with President Reagan that U.S. foreign policy has changed in a favorable, practical direction. Regarding the summit meeting and discussions at other levels proposed by Reagan, Gromyko affirmed the Soviet stance that the real intentions of the American side will be judged on the basis of Washington's practical measures. It is apparent from Gromyko's words that success is expected in Moscow on further exchanges of view, only if Washington is ready to adjust its political line."]

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO CONVENE 18 OCTOBER

LD281706 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] The Presidential Council has convened the National Assembly for 18 October. The Council of Ministers recommends that the parliament's agenda include the draft bill on the banning of dishonest economic activity and that it discuss the foreign minister's account and the proposal by the council office of the Council of Ministers on the implementation of the council's bill. Also at its meeting today, the Presidential Council established new decorations. The legal regulation concerning the award of the Order of the Star [csillagrend] of the Hungarian People's Republic and the 4 April Order of Merit will come into force on 1 January.

LAZAR MEETS GDR'S SCHUERER 28 SEPTEMBER

LD282018 Budapest MTI in English 1721 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Budapest, September 28 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, met Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, in Budapest Friday. The cordial friendly meeting was attended by Lajos Faluvegi, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the National Planning Office, and Siegreied Korner, charge d'affaires a.i. of the GDR Embassy in Budapest.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER LEAVES FOR BULGARIA

LD281823 Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Budapest, September 28 (MTI) -- Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress left for Sofia Friday on the invitation of Bulgarian Foreign Trade Minister Khristo Khristov. Peter Veress will have talks and visit the Plovdiv engineering fair.

VARKONYI MEETS FOREIGN COUNTERPARTS IN NEW YORK

LD282254 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi has had further talks in New York with leaders of foreign delegations attending the UN General Assembly session. He met with the foreign ministers of Italy, Mongolia, Australia, Belgium, Cyprus, and Iran.

LASZLO MAROTHY ARRIVES IN MONGOLIA FOR VISIT

For Mongolian reportage on the visit by MSZMP member Lazslo Marothy to Mongolia, including his meeting with General Secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Jambyn Batmonh, see the Mongolia section of the 28 September Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

GASPAR DISCUSSES WFTU-ILO RELATIONS IN PRAGUE

LD281855 Budapest MTI in English 1035 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Budapest, September 27 (MIT) -- Between September 24 and 27 Sandor Gaspar, president of the World Federation of Trade Unions, attended the meeting to prepare the forthcoming conference of the General Council of WFTU.

In Prague, a team of WFTU, led by Sandor Gaspar, conducted talks with Francis Blanchard, director general of the International Labour Organization. Sides discussed the relations of WFTU and ILO and prospects for promoting cooperation with particular regard to problems that affect workers around the world -- peace, disarmament, the assurance of employment, elimination of unemployment, and improvement of the situation of developing countries. Sides discussed numerous issues central to the work of both organizations. Both sides stressed the importance of cooperation and regular contacts and discussions were marked by mutual understanding.

Sandor Gaspar returned to Budapest Thursday night.

PRC ENGINEERS DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT 28 SEP

LD282251 Budapest MTI in English 1739 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Budapest, September 28 (MTI) -- The Chinese engineers' delegation, which visited Hungary from September 24 to 28 under the leadership of Professor Chang Fei, deputy president of the Scientific and Technical Society of China, left Friday. The delegation held talks on cooperation with senior representatives of the Hungarian Scientific Society for Machine Engineering, and met Minister of Industry Laszlo Kapolyi, and Janos Toth, general secretary of the Federation of Hungarian Societies for Technical and Natural Sciences. The delegation visited factories and research institutes and saw a display of farm machinery at the Babolna days.

GARAI MEETS AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL IN BORDER SESSION

LD282222 Budapest MTI in English 1729 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Budapest, September 28 (MTI) -- The 35th session of the Hungarian-Austrian committee for investigating events on the border was held in Budapest from September 25 to 28. Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Robert Garai met Armin Hermann, counsellor of the Ministry of Interior and head of the Austrian section.

CZINEGE HOLDS ARMED FORCES DAY RECEPTION

LD292043 Budapest MTI in English 1729 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Budapest, September 29 (MTI) -- Army General Lajos Czinege, defence minister, gave a reception Saturday on the occasion of the Armed Forces Day. Present were Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, Janos Borbandi, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Peter Varga, head of HSWP CC's department, Janos Pap, chairman of the National Assembly's Defence Commission, Istvan Horvath, minister of home affairs, Sandor Borbely, national commander of the Workers' Guard, and several other representatives of Hungary's political and social life.

Lieutenant General Sergey Semenovich Vintilov, the representative of the General Headquarters of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty, several senior officers of the headquarters of the Soviet Southern Army Group, temporarily stationed in Hungary, led by Colonel General Konstantin Kochetov, commander-in-chief, Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha (Pedale), member of the Political Committee of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Workers' Party and minister of defence, and defence, military and air attaches of several diplomatic missions in Budapest attended the reception. Lojos Czinege gave a toast.

GROMYKO'S UN SPEECH TERMED SOURCE OF HOPE

LD282329 Warsaw PAP in English 2024 GMT 28 Sep 84

["Readiness for Constructive Dialogue -- By PAP Editor" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 28 -- Andrey Gromyko's Thursday address to the U.N. General Assembly proves that in the present dangerous international situation the Soviet Union keeps up resolute calmness and displays endurance combined with an optimistic belief in the possibility of preventing the world from war holocaust.

For the unsettled international public opinion, this speech can be a source of hope that the roads to agreement, though blocked now, have not been closed for ever.

The Soviet Union is still ready for constructive dialogue with the United States (?to halt) the mad arms race. But Andrey Gromyko made it straight: Washington, which is responsible for the present state of affairs, cannot expect the Soviet Union to get carried away by empty declarations and vague appeals, a sample of which was demonstrated by the United States President in the U.N. last Monday.

While Ronald Reagan limited himself to round [as received] words about the will of peace, Andrey Gromyko reiterated his country's concrete peaceful proposal like those on a nuclear arms freeze or prevention of outer space militarisation, and forwarded some [words indistinct] about the latter.

For Poland, which has for several years been an object of unceremonious [word indistinct] propaganda assaults, restrictions and other forms of interference, of special importance is the new Soviet proposal for the U.N. to consider the policy of state terrorism and all other actions taken by states to undermine the socio-political system of sovereign countries.

Americans, to whom Andrey Gromyko addressed a substantial part of his speech, should draw appropriate conclusions from his words that the USSR is ready for genuine normalization of relations with the United States.

The door to constructive dialogue has been left open (?by) the Soviet Union. What [words indistinct] have the hope that the other side will stop jamming it.

RESULTS OF GROMYKO-REAGAN MEETING VIEWED

Future Dialogue Possible

LD291635 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Maksymilian Berezowski dispatch from Washington]

[Text] President Reagan's first talks during his 4-year term of office with a representative of the USSR leadership, Minister Gromyko, has not dispersed the political clouds but has confirmed the possibility of future dialogue. Gromyko spent nearly 4 hours at the White House, including 8 minutes in private with Reagan. Everyone is intrigued by the short conversation. We saw them both come out of the President's office to the dining room with tension showing on Reagan's face.

Subsequently, the Soviet minister made a statement saying that unfortunately no positive changes in the U.S. Administration's policy on matters of peace and war had taken place. During the talks, he had not found them ready for a practical turn for the better in mutual relations. Without that, the readiness to undertake meetings, according to Reagan's plan, would not in itself solve anything. The USSR would assess declarations by actions. The future would show, Gromyko said, whether Washington would correct its course.

So, things are left hanging. Reagan showed no inclination to compromise. According to Secretary of State Shultz's admission at a press conference, the President maintained his views combining a position of strength with negotiations. That is what blocks progress. Shultz, who participated in the talks, described them as a useful, very vigorous, and objective exchange of views between Reagan and Gromyko. Opinions were presented without anger, but also without mincing words. They concerned nuclear armaments, regional affairs, and confidence-building. Shultz emphasized that it was a discussion and not negotiations, and that one discussion cannot discharge tensions. When we asked Shultz what would happen next, he replied that it had been agreed to maintain intergovernmental contacts. Nothing more. Later, the additional Gromyko-Shultz meeting was reported.

In Washington, it is thought that there will be no agreements as long as advocates of the hard line, who are striving for military superiority, which stimulates the arms race, predominate among those surrounding Reagan. The position that Reagan will adopt if he wins the election remains an unknown factor. However, dialogue between the principal powers is an objective necessity, and in that sense, the first talks in 5 years between a Soviet minister and an American president have broken a dangerous stagnation in superpower diplomacy.

Talks 'Objective,' 'Useful'

LD291623 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] In the aftermath of the Reagan-Gromyko meeting, here is a commentary by Andrzej Zychowicz:

[Zychowicz] It was a meeting of two personalities. The talks were objective in nature, intense and useful. This assessment, delivered to journalists by Secretary of State George Shultz, conveys the atmosphere in which these talks, watched carefully by the whole world, took place. As for the results, they can be summarized with the laconic statement: No change. The U.S. President did not have a new, hope-inspiring proposal for his interlocutor. Hence, an exchange of views took place between the two statesmen. However, after all, they were already well aware of each other's views. They were presented by the U.S. President in his speech opening the general debate at the UN General Assembly, whereas the Soviet position and a rejoinder to what Reagan had said were presented by Andrey Gromyko a few days later from the same UN platform.

It still remains for us to consider why President Reagan had striven for this meeting; after all, it could not have been for electoral reasons alone. Minister Gromyko may have been hoping that the American side would offer something during the meeting, but President Reagan? It can be supposed that in these talks he aimed, above all, at a thorough exploration of the Soviet position and an assessment of Soviet resolve. As a result, he declared himself in favor of more frequent contacts between representatives of the United States and the Soviet Union -- as Andrey Gromyko declared -- at high, intermediate, and other levels. Dialogue is thus possible, but its results depend on changes in Washington policies. The Soviet statesmen left no doubts about that in speaking about his visit to the White House. Will these changes take place? It will probably not be possible to assess this earlier than after the November presidential election.

OLSZOWSKI MEETS COUNTERPARTS IN NEW YORK

LD281957 Warsaw PAP in English 1713 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] New York, Sept. 28 -- Poland's Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski has met here with Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian to discuss present bilateral relations including the importance of further development of economic and trade cooperation, and to exchange opinions on international situation and on the course of the U.N. General Assembly 39th session.

Minister Olszowski has also met with Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir to exchange opinions on issues concerning both sides. Polish minister stated that according to the U.N. declarations, Poland stands for withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Arab territories occupied by Israel, for the right of Palestinian nation to have its own sovereign state. Poland also supports Israel's right to exist in the safe borders, he said.

Minister Olszowski also expressed support for the USSR proposal to call an international conference on the Middle East and pointed up that Poland contributes to decreasing tension in the Middle East by the Polish soldiers' share in the activity of the U.N. peace keeping forces.

Minister Olszowski has also met with the U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez De Cuellar to appraise present difficult international situation, and the U.N. role in creating conditions for peaceful dialogue and detente. Minister Olszowski described Poland's intentions to further stimulate the U.N. actions in the international arena. The two sides highly appraised results of this year's visit by the U.N. general secretary to Poland. They also discussed some other problems connected with Poland's cooperation with the world body.

Olszowski Leaves for Argentina

LD302010 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] New York, 30 Sep -- PAP reports: Stefan Olszowski, minister of foreign affairs, had more bilateral meetings in New York on 28 September, reports PAP correspondent Ludwik Arendt.

The subjects of the meeting with Faruq Qaddumi, PLO director of international issues, were the key problems in the Near East and relations between Poland and the PLO. The meeting passed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

In the course of the meeting between S. Olszowski and Alex Trigona, Malta's minister of foreign affairs, attention was given to the possibilities of further developing Polish-Maltese relations, particularly in the sphere of the economy, culture, and tourism.

In the course of 5 working days, Poland's chief diplomat had 21 bilateral meetings: 4 of them with foreign ministers from the socialist countries, 11 with ministers from Western states, 5 with representatives of the developing countries, and 1 with the PLO representative. He also met David Rockefeller, to whom he presented and explained Poland's position in the context of relations with the United States. S. Olszowski had a conversation with Paul Lusaka, chairman of the United Nations General Assembly session, and Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations.

The meetings with the ministers from Western states were characterized by a noticeable improvement in the atmosphere in the approach to relations with Poland and by a desire to improve them. This position results from positive tendencies taking place in Poland and from continuing normalization in a number of spheres.

S. Olszowski left New York for an official visit to Argentina on the evening of September 29.

BISHOPS WARN GOVERNMENT ON BANISHMENT PROPOSAL

NC281646 Paris AFP in English 1615 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Warsaw, Sep 28 (AFP) -- Roman Catholic bishops today warned the Polish Government against carrying out a threat to exile leaders of the banned Solidarity trade union and other political opponents. The bishops, in a communique issued at the end of a meeting of the church's Episcopate here, joined other church and union figures who had already denounced the plan, announced by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban earlier this month.

Mr. Urban said judicial experts were studying the possibility of "temporary banishment" for those found guilty of "serious crimes against the state". The government had already offered 11 opposition chiefs the choice of exile instead of imprisonment, a proposal which was turned down.

In today's statement, the bishops said they supported "reservations expressed" about the plan in a mesage sent to the authorities by the Episcopate's Secretariat on September 17, which was not made public until today.

It is not known if the Polish Government intends to introduce exile as law or keep it as a psychological weapon hanging over the heads of opposition leaders. Opponents have described it as a "measure from an earlier age."

The bishops called on the government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski to follow up this summer's amnesty for political prisoners with "further gestures". They described the amnesty as "a step in the right direction" and called for fresh dialogue between the government and the Polish people.

Bishops Conference Concludes

LD281845 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] The 202d Plenary Conference of the Polish Episcopate was held in Warsaw 26-27 September. The deliberations were chaired by Primate of Poland Cardinal Jozef Glemp.

COUNCIL ASSESSES AUSTERITY PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

LD282323 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] The Council of Ministers has assessed the implementation of the government austerity program. In the first 6 months of this year the action of efficiency-promoting economic mechanisms was intensified.

Linear income tax was introduced, and some producer prices were corrected. Furthermore, a ban on excessively power- and material-consuming manufacturing goods was introduced; state norms for power and material consumption were laid down; and the range of semi-finished goods and final products subject to quality certification was extended.

Following the first stage of a review of final products and processes in use, 202 products and processes were taken out of production and mobilization of more than 40 percent of the remainder of those under review was undertaken. The second stage of the review will extend to 1,205 products and processes of greatest importance for the national economy, and will be completed by the end of this year.

As a result of actions taken, the index of material consumption by production for consumers in the socialized industry was reduced. For example, the consumption of rolled products was down 4.7 percent, a relative decrease in consumption of rolled metric tons. The consumption of electrolytic copper was reduced by 3,600 metric tons, 1.4 percent; and of zinc by 5,400 metric tons, 1.5 percent. The consumption of many other raw materials and components also declined; for example, of cement by more than 60,000 metric tons, softwood timbers by nearly 125,000 cubic meters, and chipboard by 97,000 cubic meters. Energy consumption also declined by nearly 2 percent, resulting in savings of some 160,000 metric tons of standard fuel.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES PLENUM PREPARATIONS

AU281121 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Sep 84 pp 1-2

[Text] PAP -- On 25 September, the PZPR Central Committee Politburo discussed the preparation of material for the 17th PZPR Central Committee Plenum. The Central Committee plenum will be devoted to problems of how to consolidate the state, develop socialist democracy, and establish law, order, and discipline. The plenum will lay down tasks to guarantee the creative continuity of the Ninth PZPR Congress line and of the socialist renewal program, which is aimed at improving the structures and mechanisms in the state's functioning, as well as guaranteeing greater sociopolitical activity by working people and permanent law and order.

The decisions of the ninth congress are being implemented in daily activity. The influence of citizens on the state's functioning is growing. The powers of the people's councils and their ability to perform the function of managers of local areas and spokemen for society's interests have increased considerably. It is the government's constant principle to inform society comprehensively and honestly about decisions that have been made or are being prepared. This activity meets with citizens' approval.

One of the basic conclusions stemming from the ninth congress concerns a close interdependence between the democratization of sociopolitical life on the one hand, and consolidating the strength and authority [rzadnosc] of the socialist state on the other. The development of socialist democracy, the permanency of its institutions and mechanism, and universal active participation in these by working people is the source of a strong state, one which organizes the lives of citizens well, with due attention to the entire nation's interests. The country's progressing normalization is creating favorable conditions for sociopolitical activity by broad cross-sections of working people.

It was stressed during the meeting that it is essential to use all existing opportunities for the sake of dynamic, creative, and well-planned work by representative bodies, their commissions, and their members. This will help increase the state's strength and will make the state more sensitive to social problems and postulates. Therefore, effective cooperation between the people's councils and the state administratinon is necessary. Of particular importance now are preparations for the regional self-management body elections, and these bodies' energetic work after the elections.

It was stressed that improving the functioning of the state and increasing citizens' participation in public life must be carried out in a climate where the law is universally applied and respected. The creation of institutional and political guarantees of law and order must be accompanied by a growth of citizens' political and legal awareness, an increase in social idscipline, and a struggle against crime. Social opposition to and energetic activity against all violations of legal rules and socialist principles of social life are needed.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo acquainted itself with the preparations for the new 1984-85 school year.

Attention was drawn to the need to improve the educational, upbringing and research functions of high schools. Principal efforts should be applied to improving the students' education system, on which the intellectual development of academic youth and the development of attitudes in accordance with the socialist state's interests depend.

Improvement in educational tasks requires considerably greater energy from party members, party organizations, youth organizations active among the student community, and teachers.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo acquainted itself with the chief goals of the government's legislative work in 1985. It was recommended that citizens continue to be regularly informed about the implementation of socially mportant laws and government programs.

The Politburo heard a report by the minister of national defense about the participation of Polish People's Army units in the intra-alliance "Shield-84" exercise.

PCE CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

LD282324 Warsaw PAP in English 2022 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Warsaw, September 28 -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Spain (PCE) CC (?with the party CC) Secretary, member of the Executive Committee Simon Sanchez Montero, member of the Executive Committee Jose Maria Gonzalez Jerez, and the PCE CC member Santiago Alvarez ended today a [word indistinct] -day visit to Poland at the invitation from the PUWP CC.

During its stay the delegation met with PUWP CC Secretary, member of the Party's Political Bureau Jozef Czyrek and the PUWP CC Secretary, alternate member of the Political Bureau Jan Glowczyk. The two sides appraised the present international situation as endangering peace, due to the confrontational policy of armaments imposed on the world by the U.S. Administraation. In the face of this real threat, the PUWP and the PCE [word indistinct] the need to rally all the communists and all the forces of reason in the world against the danger of [word indistinct]

The PUWP and the PCE (?affirmed) their mutual will to further develop inter-party relations for the interest of both parties and the entire communist and worker movement.

URBAN MEETS WITH AUSTRIAN JOURNALISTS IN VIENNA

LD282345 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban, who is on a visit to Vienna, had a meeting with a group of Austrian journalists. He answered numerous questions about our country and about international politics. Representatives of the Austrian mass media primarily expressed an interest in the development of the trade union movement in Poland, relations between the state and church, and Polish relations with the FRG and the United States.

MEXICAN TRADE OFFICIALS TALK WITH NESTOROWICZ

LD282210 Warsaw PAP in English 1706 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 28 -- A delegation of the Mexican Institute for Foreign Trade (IMCE) headed by its Director-General Roberto Friedrich has been on a visit to Poland since September 26 following an invitation from the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade [PCFT]. The two institutions have been cooperating since 1976, and an IMCE delegation already visited Poland in 1980.

After plenary talks in the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade and a meeting with Chamber Chairman Ryszard Karski, Polish Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz today met with leaders of the Mexican delegation.

Director Roberto Friedrich told PAP reporter Ryszard Ginalski: "The purpose of our visit to Poland and to some other CMEA countries is to resume the institute's promotional activities in these countries after a few years' break.

"We understand we must active [as received] in these markets. Over the last decade the level of contacts increased but is still low, which does not satisfy our two sides. We studied therefore possibilities to increase trade, especially as concerns exchange of products turned out by textile and chemical industry, non-ferrous metallurgy and petrochemistry."

"Besides we discussed the possibility to set up cooperation in joint investment projects and exchange of technology in leather and fishing industry, for example," said the Mexican official. "The talks we had with Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz and PCFT Chairman Ryszard Karski confirmed that both side have good will for an intensive development of economic and trade relations," he said.

Director Friedrich voiced the belief that this would be fostered by wider exchange of delegations between Polish and Mexican enterprises which are interested in bilateral cooperation.

The IMCE director-general said the forthcoming CMEA "Camexpo" exhibition in Mexico, scheduled for this October, would enhance mutual ties between the economic circles of CMEA members and Mexico, and would offer a wide presentation of export possibilities of the European socialist countries.

Before its visit to Poland, the Mexican delegation visited the GDR where it also established promising contacts to increase trade and develop economic cooperation. From Poland the IMCE delegation will go to Czechoslovakia and Hungary, expecting them to show a similar positive approach to Mexican interest in intensified economic cooperation as the one displayed by Poland.

RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH REPUBLIC OF MALDIVES

LD010215 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] The permanent representatives of Poland and the Republic of Maldives at the United Nations have announced that the governments of the two countries have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level as of today. The communique states that this decision was taken in order to develop friendship and cooperation, both in the interests of the two countries and of peace and security in the world. The relations between Poland and the Republic of Maldives are to be based on the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality, and mutual benefit.

GASOLINE RATION FOR PRIVATE CARS REDUCED

LD282011 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, we informed you yesterday that the Main Inspectorate of Power Economy has decided to reduce the gasoline allocation in the fourth quarter of the year for private car owners. We asked the director of the Government Press Office [identified by caption as Adam Domalewicz] for a statement:

[Begin recording] Why this decision? Oil processing is curtailed. There is currently a shortage of approximately 530,000 metric tons of oil relative to the Petroleum Products Board provisions. There is a shortage of hard currency. The government must make use of hard currency to primarily ensure that essential requirements are met. In practice, this means that choices must be made about what to buy for hard currency: fuel or, for instance, medicines. By purchasing gasoline, we make life easier for the few hundred thousand road users. However, by buying medicines, we create conditions for the safety and protection of the lives of all citizens.

This is just one example; after all, hard-currency purchases of components for production of many market goods which all of society uses is also very important. Gasoline must also be safeguarded for new car owners. In the first six months of this year, almost 150,000 citizens became car owners. All this compels us to save fuel. We were thinking about various possibilities. The reduction of norms, raising gasoline prices, thus ensuring that people save gasoline. We also examined the suggestion of many road users: the introduction of a free-market gasoline price. The choice was made: Norms were curtailed. Gasoline prices will not go up in the fourth quarter of this year. In view of gasoline shortages, free market gasoline prices will not be introduced either. [end recording]

PUBLIC HOUSING RENTS TO INCREASE 1 OCTOBER

LD281958 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Rents on public housing will go up effective 1 October. This is another, stage of the rent reform, staggered over 3 years.

PROFITEERING RISES DESPITE STIFFER PUNISHMENTS

LD301458 Warsaw PAP in English 1411 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 29 -- Poland's courts sentenced 806 black market dealers, 62 under summary procedures, in August alone, reflecting a steady rise in profiteering since the start of the year despite increasingly stiffer penalties and longer jail sentences.

Last May, the courts punished 736 profiteers and over the first eight months of the year they sentenced more than 5,600 people, including 566 under summary process.

PASSPORTS CHIEF CITES DATA ON INCREASED TRAVEL

LD301534 Warsaw PAP in English 1428 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 29 -- "The changes in passport regulations introduced last March 31 provided a more effective protection of the rights of citizens who apply for passports," head of the Passports Office in Poland's Internal Ministry Gen. Rudolf Rusin said in an interview for PAP. "This was one of the reasons why in the past eight months of the year more than 1,150,000 people travelled to the socialist states, against a total of 1,666,000 for the whole 1983. Even more citizens travelled to the capitalist countries: by the end of August nearly 297,000 (compared to merely 90,000 in the same period last year").

"Obviously enough, there were passport denials but their number was much lower than under the old regulations. Suffice to say that as far as applications for passports to the socialist states are concerned, only five people in 1,000 were denied a passport.

"We refused more frequently to issue passports to people wishing to travel to other countries, the respective index of denials amounts to 3.5 per cent. However, I should like to point out that it reached 19 per cent last year.

"The growing number of issued passports and much less frequent cases of negative decisions obviously came as a result of the steady improvement in Poland's socio-political situation, the country's emergence from economic crisis, progressing normalization.

"We have recently observed that the number of people travelling to the capitalist states is lower than that of the passports issued for the purpose. This results from considerable restrictions imposed on our citizens by consular missions of the capitalist states, the U.S. consulates in particular." "Consular offices of the majority of the capitalist states subject the visa applications from our citizens to strict selection procedures which effect in a large number of visa denials. This runs flagrantly counter to the principles of civic liberties, freedom of travel, choice of travel destination and itinerary which are voiced by those states.

"So far, nearly 200,000 Polish citizens have been granted passports for multiple travels to the European socialist states -- alongside the right to use those documents at will for five years and without having to return them back to the authorities during this period. The number of people getting such passports will steadily increase."

TU OFFICIAL ON WORK OF METALLURGISTS FEDERATION

LD282107 Warsaw PAP in English 1413 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. -- "We are a homogeneous federation, affiliating metallurgists and foundrymen from all the plants across Poland, and it helps us both in our work on forming independent trade unions and in relations with the Ministry (of Metallurgy) the government and with the outside world, for instance, foreign trade unions," Alfred Miodowicz, head of the nationwide Federation of Metallurgists' Trade Unions told PAP.

He said the federation is in contact with the ministry and usually manages to arrive at agreements with it, but added that the present fashion of cooperation is not effective and does not yield the results the metallurgists expect.

"I refer to cooperation on a major and very difficult issue of collective work contract in the metallurgy, on which we keep standing at a crossroads between resolutions, decisions and... surprises, such as the wage system," Miodowicz said, terming some of the solutions of the wage system "unacceptable".

He said slow and inefficient work by state and economic administration, mainly its middle and bottom levels, was an obstacle in practical solving of problems. "It is easier for us and less time-consuming to reach agreement and work out a joint stand with the government, the ministry. But the implementation of these decisions takes very long and is not smooth, particularly in health protection and social conditions."

Asked about his opinion on the outline of the 1985 central annual plan, which had been submitted for consultation to trade unions, among other organizations, Miodowicz termed the tasks it envisages as "ambitious". Said he: "We are especially satisfied by the programme of modernization of the metallurgy. One should realize that to carry it into life, we must take it up with full momentum right next year, otherwise we may fall into traps.

"We have matter-of-fact talks on that with the ministry, and that matter-of-factness must mark also the practical implementation of the final decisions."

He said that some issues, such as health protection, social questions, wages or prices, will in the future require negotiations and not consultations, as is today. "Consultations are an ad hoc solution which later neither the government nor the unions will be able to digest.

"But I understand that negotiations require maturity of specialized knowledge and wisdom of union activists -- and that in turn will need organizational and structural consolidation of the labour mvoement," he said.

Asked about further union integration and a possibility of forming a nationwide representation of trade union in Poland, Miodowicz said: "Whatever the ways of integration of our unions, the basis must be the maintenance and consolidation of their foundation -- factory-level union organizations. We must not forget that we started to revive the unions from factories and that is where our strength should reside.

"Every integration should lead to strengthening factory unions. The aim is to strengthen those organizations and the method leading to it will be participation of elementary links in the integration process. It is not possible for a couple of guys to just get together and start 'integrating themselves'. The process of integration must result from the strivings of the rank-and-file," Miodowicz underlined.

MANESCU MEETS GEORGE BUSH AT WHITE HOUSE

AU291345 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1033 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Washington AGERPRES 29/9/1984 -- Before ending his visit to the United States, Manea Manescu, vice-president of the State Council of Romania, met at the White House with U.S. Vice President George Bush. During the talk, the positive course of the Romanian-U.S. relations was highlighted and questions of mutual interest, more particularly, the possibilities of developing economic relations, were approached. Both sides considered that prerequisites existed for the further expansion of trade and the intensification of economic cooperation and technical scientific collaboration.

The interview, which passed in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and cordiality, was attended by Philip Hughes, adviser to the vice president, members of the National Security Council, as well as Romania's ambassador in Washington, Mircea Malita.

RADIO BUCHAREST REPORTS REAGAN-GROMYKO MEETING

AU291918 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan has met with Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union, at the White House.

According to the TASS news agency, during the ensuing talk, the two sides examined cardinal problems of Soviet-American relations and, within this context, problems of the current international situation.

MOSCOW SAID TO THREATEN OIL CUTOFF OVER FRG VISIT

LD291439 Hamburg DPA in German 1352 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Bonn/Hamburg, 29 Sep (DPA) -- The West German Government has no reason to doubt that Romanian state and party leader Nicolae Ceausescu will make his state visit to the Federal Republic from 15 to 19 October as planned. The Federal Press Office said this in reply to information from the Sunday newspaper BILD AM SONNTAG which stated that the Soviet leadership is attempting to prevent the Ceausescu visit to Bonn.

According to the newspaper, Moscow threatened the Romanian head of state with halting Soviet oil supplies (2.5 million tons a year) if he travels to Bonn. BILD AM SONNTAG cites "well-informed sources in Bonn."

The planned visits to Bonn by SED leader Erich Honecker and the Bulgarian state and party leader Todor Zhivkov were called off.

According to the newspaper DIE WELT, a Romanian Embassy employee in Cologne defected to the West. According to this report, the man worked in the coding department. He is said to be in the care of the American secret service.

DASCALESCU RECEIVES MONGOLIA'S VICE PREMIER

AU281325 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1207 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/9/1984 -- Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Choynornyn Suren, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, chairman for his country of the Romanian-Mongolian Intergovernment Commission on Economic and Technological Scientific Collaboration that held proceedings in Bucharest.

The guest requested that Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania be conveyed a warm salute and most cordial wishes from Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic. The prime minister thanked and requested that Jambyn Batmonh be conveyed a warm salute and best wishes from Nicolae.

During the interview, they stressed the good relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Mongolia that developed continuously in the spirit of the understandings reached at summit level. At the same time, it was considered that the results of the current session of the inter-government commission would allow for the better capitalization of the possibilities of the two countries' economies for the continuous development and deepening of the economic cooperation, for the intensification and diversification of the trade exchanges. The interview was attended by Ludovic Fazekas, deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania of the intergovernment commission. Togoochiyn Genden, ambassador in Bucharest of Mongolia was also present.

Cooperation Protocols Signed

AU281815 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1652 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/9/1984 -- At the end of the proceedings of the Romanian-Mongolian Intergovernment Commission on Economic, Technological and Scientific Cooperation that took place in Bucharest, the two parties' chairmen of the commission, Ludovic Fazekas, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister, and Choynoryn Suren, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, signed the protocol of the session. The document comprises measures regarding the amplification of the collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Mongolia in mining, energy, timber industry, pulp and paper, light industry, technical-scientific research and technology.

Signed on the occasion were also the commercial and payments protocol between Romania and Mongolia for 1985, which stipulates a tangible increase of goods exchanges between the two countries, and the protocol of the 4th session of the Romanian-Mongolian Subcommission on Technological-Scientific Collaboration.

GIOSAN SEES OFF UK HOUSE OF COMMONS SPEAKER

AU291352 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1034 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/9/1984 -- The speaker of the House of Commons of Great Britain, Bernard Weatherill, who paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly, left Bucharest on Saturday, September 29. The guest was seen off at the Otopeni Airport by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, and deputies.

REAGAN-GROMYKO MEETING: 'STEP TOWARD DIALOGUE'

First Reactions to Meeting

AU291806 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] We note the first reaction of Moscow and Washington to yesterday's talk between U.S. President Reagan and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko.

Judging by official Moscow circles' first assessment, the ice in Soviet-American relations relations has not even begun to thaw following the Reagan-Gromyko meeting. Although there are no comments on the results of the meeting, Moscow stressed through the TASS news agency that both sides stuck to their positions and that the only positive feature was that a member of the most select Soviet leadership had established personal contacts with Reagan for the first time. Moscow deduces from Gromyko's statement that both sides set forth the bases of their policies and that, regrettably, no practical conclusion on changes in the foreign policy of the present U.S. Administration can be drawn from this.

Washington assesses that on this occasion, a direct, aggressive, and sharp exchange of views was held between Reagan and Gromyko. As TANJUG reports, Washington believes that the meeting has shown an enormous polarization of positions, but that the meeting nonetheless represents an important step toward establishing a dialogue and possible negotiations on nuclear disarmament. U.S. Secretary of State Shultz has noted and does not conceal that the talks in the White House have not brought anything essentially new. However, he stresses that great progress has been made this time in clarifying the mutual atmosphere.

Gromyko To Meet Shultz Again

LD291029 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0921 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Washington, September 29 (TANJUG) -- After four-hour talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan at the White House here yesterday (Friday), Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko decided to remain here and is to meet with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz at the State Department at 10:00 hrs today (Saturday).

Yesterday's talk at the White House was evaluated as open and direct. It is considered here that the Reagan-Gromyko dialogue could open prospects for improving relations between the U.S. and the Soviet Union, with a hope that even a renewal of negotiations on limits to nuclear armaments could ensue. Otherwise, Shultz and Gromyko have already met once during the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

FOREIGN MINISTER'S ACTIVITIES AT UN SESSION

Speech to Nonaligned Ministers

LD280945 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1540 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] New York, 29 Sep (TANJUG) -- "Today more than ever before, the Group of 77 represents a joint forum through which our hopes and aspirations for more rapid development of our countries, for the solution of the burning problems of the world economy, and for the establishment of a new international economic order find expression.

"The crisis through which international economic relations are going is having a devastating effect on developing economies, and has brought them into an extremely critical state."

Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, stated this in a speech from the rostrum of the Group of 77 ministerial gathering, which is in session at the United Nations Organization in New York.

Continuing his speech, the federal secretary touched upon the problem of debts, and underlined that it is the "increasingly insupportable burden of debts which has led to the outflow of capital from the developing countries to the developed countries." Dizdarevic declared, inter alia: "The African countries in particular are in a difficult position. The present stagnation in negotiations with the developed countries is not the result of the allegedly exaggerated and unreal demands of the developing countries, but rather a departure from and even a negation of multilateralism and global solutions. One must not forget that there can be no greater reality than that in which many of the least developed countries find themselves, especially those countries where hunger and suffering are a mass phenomenon. What sort of a reality is sought from the debtor countries when exploitation and exhaustion is conducted through huge interest rates, thereby threatening their development, political stability, and often their independence as well. We are in fact confronted with stubborn efforts to maintain relations of inequality, acquired privileges, and domination.

"The struggle to gain world supremacy, to impose a specific system of socioeconomic relations, and especially to fetter free and sovereign development, is an integral part of those same negative attempts. The elimination of historically outmoded relations and the establishment of cooperation on new and equal bases is the condition for the development of our countries and the consolidation of their political independence and stability.

"The developing countries have always quite clearly stressed their readiness for dialogue and constructive cooperation with the developed countries, and they do the same today. However, at the level of global negotiations, the point has been reached where it is no longer a matter of coordinating standpoints, but of rejecting the very concept of global negotiations on the part of the developed countries. Such a standpoint, we are convinced, is at variance with the growing interdependence in the world. Our readiness for global negotiations remains unaltered, but we are not in favor of further endless, fruitless dialogues on this.

"Our priorities are well known. Life itself has imposed them upon us, and they are contained in many of the documents of the nonaligned and the Group of 77. (?It is up to us) to advocate that they be resolved through global negotiations and cooperation within the framework of the existing international organizations. By means of the debt problem, our friends from Latin America have instigated broader action to resolve other international economic problems as well, an initiative that we support. Such an approach confirms that the world debt problem is most closely linked with the operation of the monetary and financial system, the stepping up of protectionism, the deterioration of the exchange conditions, and with the recovery of the world economy, that is, with the general conditions for development, particularly of the developing countries.

"I believe that at this very session of the General Assembly, fresh efforts are needed for even initial steps to be taken toward seeking global solutions to these problems. We therefore support the idea of seeking a framework and confirming the conditions for easing the repayment of debts and securing increased development aid with both debtors and creditors and developed and developing countries taking part.

"We expect the IMF to bring its approach and practice in solving indebtedness problems into conformity with this. The extremely unfavorable and uncertain situation in the international financial and monetary sphere urgently demands decisive steps on the broadest international level. We consider that the most favorable framework for this would be the convening of an international conference on money and finances for development, which was proposed by the seventh summit of the nonaligned countries in Delhi. There is no doubt that the report of the group of experts recently conveyed to us by Premier Indira Gandhi in her capacity as chairperson of the Nonaligned Movement will be of use to us in this respect.

"In today's conditions, mutual cooperation between the developing countries is of increasingly vital importance. We must make use of the experience gained and enhance our unity with the aim of strengthening our economies and position at the international level. We gave a positive assessment of the conclusions of the recent meeting of developing countries in Cartagena. In this respect, we must step up our joint efforts to found a developing countries' bank as soon as possible. We likewise support the establishment of a general preferential trade system for developing countries. We consider that these and other actions deserve the most decisive political support."

Meets With Counterparts

LD280950 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0900 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] United Nations, September 28 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic met here with several of his counterparts from other countries yesterday with whom he exchanged views on the current international situation. Yugoslavia's relations with the European Economic Community were the subject of his talks with Irish Foreign Minister Peter Barry. Ireland currently holds the rotating chairmanship of the EEC.

Dizdarevic and Somalian Foreign Minister Abdurahman Jama Barre focused on African topics, while European issues were predominant in his talks with Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans and Swedish Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom. Dizdarevic and Tindemans also discussed bilateral relations.

KLEMENCIC STATEMENT ON WORLD BANK, IMF SESSION

AU281946 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Statement by Vlado Klemencic, federal secretary for finance and head of the Yugoslav delegation to the annual assembly of the World Bank and the IMF, made especially for Belgrade radio in Washington "at the conclusion of the annual assembly of the World Bank and IMF in Washington"; precise date not given -- recorded]

[Text] What our first observations show is that this annual assembly has shown more understanding for the problems of the developing countries' debts than was characteristic of earlier meetings and of the one 2 years ago. This understanding has not yet taken the form of concrete financial support, but nonetheless we assess that progress has been made by the very fact that the debt problem is no longer discussed as a financial issue, such as could have been seen in speeches by numerous representatives of the developed countries a few months ago. Now, it is being made known with increasing clarity that this is a great economic problem, a social problem with political implications, and so forth.

While the annual assembly took place, we held numerous talks. On the one hand, we held talks on the continuation of financial cooperation with the World Bank and with certain other financial institutions such as (ITT), while on the other hand we held bilateral talks with representatives of governments and banks, or rather with the international committee of banks that are our creditors. We had preliminary discussions on a program to consolidate our debt in the coming years.

It is well-known that in the course of several months we have prepared a program to normalize our foreign liquidity, in other words, Yugoslavia still has excessive debts. However, with a certain program we could perhaps overcome this situation of excessive debts in a 4-5 year period. We tried to present this program in general terms. I would say that we have been supported by the majority [of our creditors] and that they positively assess the efforts made in Yugoslavia in realizing the economic stabilization program. Naturally, there are countries that still hesitate and have certain reservations, but we will try to overcome this.

In our talks we primarily tried to obtain...[Klemencic breaks off the sentence] to achieve having these organizations adapt themselves to a certain extent to the changed conditions in which we now exist. On the one hand, we need financial support, but on the other hand, we must absolutely prevent the practice that was characteristic of our country, a practice in which one took a loan without knowing who would repay it. Although we are still in a situation in which we have a great shortage of foreign exchange, we must find ways in which these institutions could effectively continue to extend financial support and in which we will be able to repay these debts when they are due.

SOVIETS TO PRC: STRIVING TO IMPROVE RELATIONS

LD301723 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1619 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow, September 30, (TANJUG) -- The Soviet Union today reiterated its desire to normalize relations with China.

"Governed by its principled course in respect to Soviet-Chinese relations, the Soviet Union strives constantly for their improvement. This would enhance the role of socialism in the world and would be welcomed by the peoples of the world," says a message sent by the Soviet leaders to Beijing on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of China's founding.

SPY FOR ALBANIA, OTHER E. BLOC COUNTRY SENTENCED

AU281323 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Vranje -- The five-man bench of the district court, chaired by Judge Ekrem Isljami, sentenced Cenan Memeti (25), born in the village of Zujince near Presevo and student of the Faculty of Economy in Bucharest, to 6 years in prison for the criminal act of espionage.

The indictment states that Cenan Memeti collected intelligence data for the intelligence service of Albania from 1980 until 1982. From 1983 until May 1984, he also collected data for the intelligence service of another East European country.

INTEREST RATES RISE 1 OCTOBER TO MEET INFLATION

LD301943 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] New interest rates on personal savings and credits come into effect tomorrow. Higher interest rates on dinar savings will be introduced to bring them into line with the inflation rate. An interest rate of 47 percent will have to be paid for dinar deposits of over 3 months. For deposits of 12 months an interest rate of 52 percent is being introduced and for those of over 24 months the interest rate will increase to 55 percent. The same interest rates on deposits also apply to the general economy.

Interest rates on consumer credits also go up from tomorrow. The interest rate on 1 year credits will be 47 percent. An interest rate of 55 percent will have to be paid on credits of 2 or more years.

SUKRIJA HOLDS TALKS WITH PCI'S NATTA IN ROME

Report on Talks

LD281959 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1524 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Rome, 28 Sep (TANJUG) -- An exhaustive 3 and 1/2 hour exchange of views on the situation in the world at the political and economic levels and on relations between the PCI and the LCY and those movements and political parties with which they primarily cooperate marked the formal conclusion today of the talks between Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Alessandro Natta, secretary general of the PCI. However, it is certain that the dialogue will be continued in the numerous other meetings envisaged in the program of Ali Sukrija's visit to the PCI. Taking part in the talks on the Italian side were Giancarlo Pajetta, member of the Secretariat; Paulo Bufalini, member of the Directorate, and Antonio Rubbi, head of the PCI Central Committee section for foreign affairs; on the Yugoslav side were Borislav Milosevic, deputy executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Aleksandar Sekulovic, political assistant in the LCY Central Committee; Ante Skataretiko, SFRY ambassador to Rome, and embassy adviser Danilo Milic.

It is reported that a large degree of proximity or similarity of views was manifest on all the topics of today's talks. Ali Sukrija spoke in particular about Yugoslavia's relations with its neighbors, and in this connection, both sides stressed the exemplary relations between Italy and Yugoslavia as an important factor for stability in that part of the world. Sukrija also acquainted his hosts with Yugoslavia's assessment of the situation in the Balkans and the Mediterranean. The two sides very positively assessed the recent conference of foreign ministers of the Mediterranean nonaligned countries (held on Malta) as a great contribution to Mediterranean security and the strengthening of cooperation between the Mediterranean countries and those of the wider region.

Alessandro Natta and his associates displayed great interest in the Yugoslav assessment of the situation in the Nonaligned Movement and its initiatives, and the Italian side also noted the importance of nonalignment as an independent nonbloc factor in resolving burning world issues. In this respect, Natta and his associates gave their full support to the initiatives of Yugoslavia and the other nonaligned countries. Views on crisis areas were exchanged, and the need was noted in the context of the tensions evoked by the great power and bloc confrontations, and particularly by the arms race, for the joint activity and stand of all progressive forces and movements in the face of all causes of tension.

Precisely for this reason, importance was attached to the need to overcome the world's bloc divisions and to create equitable international relations. This also came to the fore in the exchange of views on the difficult position of the developing countries in the world economic situation and the need for a revival of the North-South dialogue.

In the part of the talks on the situation in the international workers and communist movement, the two sides noted the need for developing bilateral cooperation along well-known principles, which were also emphasized in the toasts at today's luncheon. In this context, the view was also submitted to the effect that the institutions of world conferences and consultations have been superseded.

There will be no communique on the talks. The stands and content of the talks are sufficiently obvious from the text of the toasts at the luncheon that Natta arranged for his guests. However, at a joint press conference tomorrow morning, Natta and Sukrija will inform domestic and foreign journalists of the content of the dialogue in detail. This afternoon Ali Sukrija and his colleagues will have a meeting with the Communist mayor of Rome, Ugo Vetere, and this evening they will be the guests of the PCI in the Rome suburb of Pietralata.

Report on Press Conference

LD292039 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1441 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Rome, 29 Sep (TANJUG) -- We are very pleased with the talks we had with Comrade Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and his aides. Our assessment is that the talks were very positive and that further steps were made in developing friendly, profound, and serious cooperation based on the principles and ideas governing our two parties. These are the principles of independence and mutual respect.

This is how Alessandro Natta, secretary general of the PCI, assessed the high-level exchange of views with the Yugoslav Communists at today's press conference in Rome. Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, expressed his full agreement with the assessment.

In the introductory part of the well attended press conference, at which Italian and foreign journalists asked a number of questions of Natta and Sukrija, the leader of the Italian Communists stated that this meeting falls within the practice of the already consolidated permanent relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, both on the bilateral and international front. It will also contribute to the further development of good-neighborly relations between the SFRY and Italy.

Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, stressed that during the discussion, a high degree of accord was reached, on all relevant issues. He particularly emphasized the atmosphere of deep friendship and openness in which the talks were conducted. This atmosphere, characteristic of relations between the LCY and the PCI, is precious and its importance goes beyond our bilateral reations, Ali Sukrija said, expressing the hope that such a state of relations and cooperation will continue to develop.

In this delicate and disturbing state of international relations, both Natta and Sukrija said, the two parties want to conduct an analysis of the international situation and to exchange views on the possible stand and measures that could be taken. In this connection, they stressed the need to activate all the forces of peace and progress in Europe and the world.

The two sides drew particular attention to the important role of the Nonaligned Movement. Natta went on to say that the toasts exchanged at the luncheon yesterday contained inspirational ideas which, according to him, amounted to political statements characterized by an identity of opinions concerning both the question of resuming talks on relaxing tension and disarmament, particularly in Europe and the Mediterranean, and the problems of coexistence and the world economic situation, North-South dialogue, accumulated difficult problems facing developing countries, and finally, developing socialism in all its diversity.

Answering a question, Ali Sukrija emphasized the need to search for new ways to solve the problems of and situation in developing countries. He outlined the Yugoslav stand on this problem, saying that negotiations should be conducted on a global scale, with not only all states, but also all progressive forces and movements being involved.

In his answers to a series of questions concerning topical subjects, Ali Sukrija also made reference to Yugoslavia's aspirations that the Balkans become a denuclearized zone of peace and that the most comprehensive cooperation between the peoples of the region develop in all spheres. He made a positive assessment of the preparatory meeting held in Athens and of initiatives being prepared regarding this. He also set forth the Yugoslav stand that the missile deployment in Europe, by whatever side, threatens peace on this continent and in the world.

Replying to a question, Alessandro Natta said that it is too early to speak about the outcome of the meetings between Andrey Gromyko and U.S. officials, but stressed the importance of the fact that the meetings took place at all, and that only time will tell what their consequences will be. Natta also expressed concern over some negative events within the European left whose unity, be it in France or in Italy, is -- as he put it -- of vital importance for the Italian Communists.

Alessandro Natta also said that Italian Communists regard it as a question of honor that a global law be passed on the protection of the Slovene national minority in Italy. He stated that the PCI as well as some other parties have already submitted a draft law, and that they will do everything possible to speed up the parliamentary procedure.

Sukrija Returns Home

LD291933 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1811 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Sep (TANJUG) -- Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, returned this evening from his visit to the PCI at the invitation of Alessandro Natta, secretary general of the PCI. At Belgrade airport, Ali Sukrija was welcomed by Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

PLANINC, DJURANOVIC RECEIVE CEMA SECRETARY

LD282017 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0951 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Sep (TANJUG) -- Milika Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], today received V.V. Sychev, secretary of the CEMA Council, who is visiting Yugoslavia at the invitation of the FEC.

During a cordial conversation, which was attended by Mito Pejovski, member of the FEC and permanent representative of the SFRY to CEMA, and Janez Sternisa, head of the SFRY mission to CEMA in Moscow, both sides made a very positive assessment of cooperation between the SFRY and CEMA over the past 20 years, which is developing on stable and long-term foundations in various fields.

The FEC president underlined Yugoslavia's firm orientation toward further promoting this mutually beneficial cooperation in the future as well, and enriching it with fresh qualities. In this sense, the further development of mutual industrial cooperation and specialization and intensification of scientific-technical cooperation is an objective [words indistinct] and an orientation that should lead to a further increase in the volume of total industrial cooperation between the SFRY and the CEMA countries.

Djuranovic, Sychev Meet

LD282021 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1235 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Sep (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Vyacheslav Vladimirovich Sychev, secretary of the CEMA Council, who is visiting Yugoslavia at the invitation of the FEC. Their conversation dealt with economic cooperation between the SFRY and CEMA countries. Both sides expressed satisfaction at its development so far and pointed out possibilities for its further expansion and promotion.

INITIATIVE UNDERWAY FOR COOPERATION WITH ALBANIA

LD282255 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1605 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Sep (TANJUG) -- Answering a TANJUG diplomatic correspondent's question on whether Yugoslav-Albanian negotiations on extending the first program of cultural cooperation would be resumed in the near future, in connection with the announcement following the 24-29 June session that negotiations should be resumed, Zeljko Jeglic, the official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, said:

"A Yugoslav initiative to set the date for resuming Yugoslav-Albanian negotiations on coordinating a 2-year cooperation program in the area of science, education, and culture is underway."

'DISTURBED BY TRUTH,' BULGARIA CANCELS MEETINGS

LD302132 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1505 GMT 30 Sep 84

["Who Is Disturbed by Historical Truth" by Slobodan Casule, TANJUG editor for the SR of Macedonia]

[Text] Skopje, 30 Sep (TANJUG) -- History is written by the victor, in particular if he has fought on the side of justice in the world coalition against mankind's greatest evil, fascism. He has both a political and moral right to do that because he has placed the lives of his best sons on freedom's altar.

It is evident, however, that such a generally recognized view of history bothers neighboring Bulgaria. For the People's Republic of Bulgaria has decided to unilaterally cancel, in a very brief period of time, two traditional border meetings of the population -- last Sunday in Kriva Palanka and today in Delcevo. The direct reason is the exhibition in connection with the celebration of the first session of ASNOM [Antifascist Assembly of the National Liberation of Macedonia] which is an expression of the implementation of the decisions of AVNOJ [Antifascist Council of the national Liberation of Yugoslavia]. This exhibition is a part of the celebration of 40 years of the modern Macedonian state, an expression of the victory over fascism, whose most loyal servants in the Balkans had been the Bulgarian Court and Army.

One need not look far for the reasons. The fact that Bulgarian fascist soldiers had been occupiers in the Balkans in World War II is both notorious and unavoidable. In Macedonia and in parts of Serbia they had even managed to make the Golgotha of Sutjeska more difficult in order to nip any attempt at freedom in the bud as the loyal servants of nazism and fascism. They were the gendarmes of the Balkans almost to the very end of the war, until autumn 1944.

It seems that one should again recall that similar thoughts were also expressed by Georgi Dimitrov, famous Bulgarian Communist and revolutionary, when he told Comrade Tito and the Communist Party of Yugoslavia in a special letter of thanks that the Yugoslav fighters for freedom and socialism had put the Bulgarian people under obligation forever by making it possible for them to wipe away the stain of being the fascist gendarme in the Balkans before the very end of the war by allowing the Bulgarian Otechestven Front Army to participate in the war's final operations. Today, however, the putsch of 9 September 1944 in Bulgaria is proclaimed as the socialist revolution.

These truths are evidently painful today, in particular when ambitions are nurtured, as Bulgarian policy does daily to give history a different direction. It is being persistently proclaimed that Bulgaria is also one of the victors in the war against fascism and that, lo and behold, its soldiers too, "Shoulder to shoulder with Yugoslav partisans, Soviet fighters and other allies" wiped nazism and fascism from the face of the earth. How else can one explain that a manifestation, the only aim of which is to bring peoples closer together, as well as peace and cooperation, is canceled by insisting on the transparent pretext that the celebration of the victory over fascism could bother someone because it has allegedly not been agreed on or envisaged by protocol. If we had "waged a war together" against fascism, one side throughout the whole war and theother side only at the end, it is absurd that this too should bother Bulgaria.

What happened in Kriva Palanka last Sunday and in Delcevo this Sunday, when the barriers on the other side of the border of two neighboring countries remained closed, also bears in itself the marks of another Bulgarian ambition. Led by greater Bulgarian illusions, proofs of which need not be looked for, Bulgaria today, as it has done for decades, openly negates the existence of the Macedonian people, of its state within the SFRY, and thus of our fraternal, self-managing, nonaligned and socialist community, as well as a section of the Macedonian people who live in Bulgaria as a national minority.

The SFRY has always tried and will try to cooperate with its neighbors in the interest of peace on the basis of the well-known principles of noninterference and mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity. One of the forms of building and developing good-neighborly relations are border meetings, while national minorities represent a living bridge to consolidate this cooperation. The People's Republic of Bulgaria, however, judging by its latest actions, does not think in this way despite "officially" proclaiming "its good will" and "desire" to cooperate with the SFRY.

PRISTINA ASSEMBLY FAILS TO ASSESS PROBLEMS

LD271733 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1113 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Pristina, 27 Sep (TANJUG) -- The economic situation in the Pristina Municipality is very complex and grave. Not only is industrial production not running close to planned estimates, but it actually dropped as much as 35 percent below plan in the first 6 months of the year, 14.3 percent lower than the same period last year. It is true that the curve indicating the performance of the key branches of electricity generation and mining) started to rise in July and August, but this is no more than a drop in the bucket of problems and shortcomings.

Regrettably, the municipal assembly delegates who were supposed to make an overall assessment of the situation at their meeting today failed to do so because of the lack of a more complete analysis of the situation and relations in the economy and because most of them were not willing to say anything more detailed on this matter. The silence of delegates representing associated labor was again particularly noticable this time even though there were plenty of reasons why a broad discussion should take place -- among them, to mention just a few, such facts as that despite the drastic fall of production, personal incomes in Pristina have risen 36 percent, losses amount to more than 83 percent, official entertainment expenses have risen fourfold, spending on advertising has gone up 80 percent, and trips abroad have risen about 40 percent compared with the first half of 1983.

The few speakers in the discussion (only four) called for a clear distinction to be made between objective difficulties in economic activity and the multitude of shortcomings, and demanded that at long last a start be made on naming those who are to blame for the shortcomings and llocating concrete responsibility in the spirit of the 13th LCY Central Committee session's conclusions.

It was noted that as a consequence of economic problems, neither the pooling of labor and resources nor the creation of jobs are proceeding satisfactorily. At the session, it was decided to start making the necessary preparations for transforming Pristina into an urban community and dividing it into municipalities. A commission was set up to carry out the work involved.

MAMULA RECEIVES CSSR MILITARY DELEGATION

LD281032 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1037 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Sep (TANJUG) -- At the Federal Secretariat for National Defense today, Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, received Colonel General Antonin Brabec, deputy minister for national defense and chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Czechoslovak People's Army, who is paying a visit to our country and Armed Forces at the head of a military delegation.

The talks between the two high-ranking military leaders were conducted in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, and related to the further development and promotion of relations and cooperation between the Armed Forces of the SFRY and CSSR.

Present at the talks were Lieutenant Colonel General Metodija Stefanovski, aide to the federal secretary for national defense; Lieutenant Colonel General Svetozar Oro, head of the Political Administration of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense; Major General Bogdan Rencelj, and other colleagues of the federal secretary for national defnese.

The reception and talks at the Federal Secretariat for National Defense were also attended by Petr Kubasek, charge d'affaires at th. CSSR Embassy in the SFRY; and Jozef Gumulka, military attache.

Col Gen Antonin Brabec, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Czechoslovak People's Army, also had a meeting with Georgije Jovicic, president of the committee of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, during the former's stay in Belgrade. He and members of the delegation also visited a number of units and installations of our Armed Forces.

COMPLAINTS COMMISSION REVIEWS 6-MONTH STATISTICS

LD282343 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1230 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 28 Sep (TANJUG) -- In the first half of this year, 798 petitions and proposals were sent to the federal organs and organizations, and of these, about a half to the SFRY Presidency, 27 percent to the Federal Executive Council, and about 24 percent to the SFRY Assembly. The number of petitions and proposals is slightly higher than last year. A total of 41 collective petitions have been received and 24 petitions from work and other organizations and communities. The number of anonymous petitions (334) is somewhat lower than in the same period as last year.

These details were heard at today's session of the SFRY Presidency Petitions and Complaints Commission, chaired by Sinan Hasani, which examined information on the work of the service for petitions and proposals of the SFRY Assembly.

Working people and citizens complain most frequently about accomodation problems, difficulties in the sphere of work and work relations, legal problems concerning property, and the increasing difficulty in realizing social protection. Working people complain mainly about the actions of municipal organs and courts, and then about work organizations and communities. The number of complaints about the work of self-managing communities of interests has declined.

There is a noticeable increase in the number of petitions and proposals covering questions of broader social significance. Although they are largely well intentioned and constructive, the petitions are also often very critical in tone, particularly with regard to the functioning of the uniform Yugoslav market, the shortage of certain articles, the uncontrolled rise in prices, the rapid decline in the standard of living, the stratification of society, the increase in crime, and so forth.

In the report on petitions concerning questions relating to the political system, it is said that in addition to well-intended proposals on certain aspects of the functioning of the political system, the delegate system, decisionmaking in associated labor on essential questions of economic activity, the distribution of income, disregard for the law, the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, and so forth, there are also those of a hostile nature. There is an increased number of petitions advocating restoration of the pluralist system of bourgeois democracy, which means in essence, Sinan Hasani stressed, the undermining of our country's constitutional order. Most of the signatories to these petitions have been in conflict with the policies of the LCY and our sociopolitical system for some time.